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The  
New England Society  
of Pennsylvania

36<sup>th</sup>  
Thirty-sixth  
Annual Festival

1916

Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia

December Twenty-Second : Nineteen Hundred and Sixteen





# New England Society of Pennsylvania

1780-1799



1916





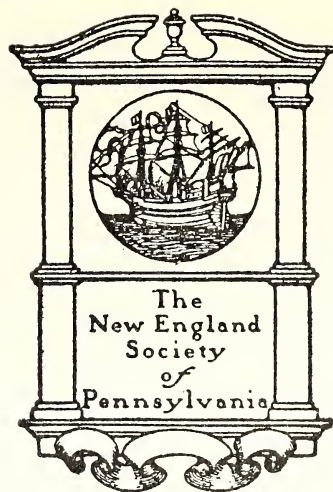
The  
New England Society  
of Pennsylvania



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NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual festival... 11th-38th; 1891-1918.

[Philadelphia, 1892?]-1919.

28v.

Each volume contains list of officers and members, and constitution of the Society.



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



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Gift of Society. 6-22-1917.





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# Council of the Society, 1917



## President

Cyrus H. K. Curtis

## Vice-Presidents

Lincoln K. Passmore

Arthur W. Sewall

## Treasurer

George Irving Merrill

## Secretary

Edward W. Mumford

## Chaplain

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

## Physician

Samuel D. Risley, M.D.

## Directors

### ONE YEAR

Parker S. Williams

William de Krafft

George Wood

### TWO YEARS

Alba B. Johnson

Theodore Frothingham

Leslie W. Miller

Harry T. Jordan

### THREE YEARS

Edgar C. Felton

Charles A. Brinley

Miers Busch

Thomas E. Cornish



# Standing Committees of the Council

e

## On Admission of Members

The First Vice-President

The Secretary

George Wood

Leslie W. Miller

Miers Busch

Arthur W. Sewall

## Finance

All the Officers except the  
Chaplain and Physician

## Charity

The Chaplain

The Physician

Charles A. Brinley

Edgar C. Felton

Alba B. Johnson

William de Krafft

## Entertainment

The Second Vice-President

Theodore Frothingham

L. K. Passmore

Alba B. Johnson

Parker S. Williams

Thomas E. Cornish

Harry T. Jordan





## New England Society of Pennsylvania

### Presidents

1881-84 . . .	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-88 . . .	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-90 . . .	George Dana Boardman, D.D.
1891-94 . . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-96 . . .	John H. Converse
1897-1900. .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-03 . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1904-06 . . .	Theodore Frothingham
1907-08 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1909. . . . .	Theodore N. Ely
1910-11 . . .	Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.
1912-15 . . .	Alba B. Johnson
1916-17 . . .	Cyrus H. K. Curtis

### First Vice-Presidents

1881-84 . . .	Hon. Henry M. Hoyt
1885-88 . . .	B. H. Bartol
1889-90 . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1891-94 . . .	John H. Converse
1895-96 . . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1897. . . . .	Richard A. Lewis
1898-99 . . .	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1900. . . . .	E. Burgess Warren
1901-03 . . .	Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1904-06 . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1907-08 . . .	Theodore N. Ely
1909-13 . . .	Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1914-15 . . .	Cyrus H. K. Curtis
1916-17 . . .	Lincoln K. Passmore



## Past and Present Members of the Council

### Second Vice-Presidents

1881-83 . . .	Daniel R. Goodwin, D.D., LL.D.
1884-88 . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1889-90 . . .	John H. Converse
1891-94 . . .	N. Parker Shortridge
1895-96 . . .	Richard A. Lewis
1897-99 . . .	E. Burgess Warren
1900 . . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1901-03 . . .	Theodore Frothingham
1904-16 . . .	Thomas E. Cornish
1916-17 . . .	Arthur W. Sewall

### Secretaries

1881-82 . . .	H. Clay Trumbull, D.D.
1883-90 . . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1891-1915 . .	Joseph P. Mumford
1916-17 . . .	Edward W. Mumford

### Treasurers

1881-1902 . .	Clarence H. Clark
1903-10 . . .	Edward P. Borden
1911-17 . . .	George Irving Merrill

### Chaplains

1881-84 . . .	Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, D.D.
1885-89 . . .	Rev. Wm. P. Breed, D.D.
1890-94 . . .	Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1895-1900 . .	Rev. Charles H. Richards, D.D.
1901-03 . . .	Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper, D.D.
1904-13 . . .	Rev. Mervin J. Eckles, D.D.
1914-17 . . .	Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

### Physicians

1881-84 . . .	E. B. Shapleigh, M.D.
1885-1910 . .	Charles P. Turner, M.D.
1910 . . . .	DeForest Willard, M.D.
1911-16 . . .	Marcus B. Dwight, M.D.
1916-17 . . .	Samuel D. Risley, M.D.



# New England Society of Pennsylvania

## Directors

1881-90 . . . . .	J. E. Kingsley
1881-89 . . . . .	Henry Winsor
1881-89 . . . . .	Daniel Haddock, Jr.
1881-84 . . . . .	Stephen A. Caldwell
1881-83 . . . . .	G. A. Wood
1881-91 . . . . .	Amos R. Little
1881-94 . . . . .	Lemuel Coffin
1881-84 . . . . .	Samuel M. Felton
1881-84 . . . . .	George F. Tyler
1881-82 . . . . .	Frank S. Bond
1881-1914. . . . .	N. Parker Shortridge
1881-82 . . . . .	Prof. George F. Barker
1883-94 . . . . .	Richard A. Lewis
1883-84 . . . . .	Charles D. Reed
1883-87 . . . . .	George W. Smith
1884-86 . . . . .	Henry Lewis
1884-92 . . . . .	Lucius H. Warren
1885. . . . .	Hon. E. A. Rollins
1885-1910. . . . .	John H. Converse
1885-90 . . . . .	Joseph P. Mumford
1885-1900-02 . . . . .	Harold Goodwin
1885-88 . . . . .	Joseph W. Lewis
1887-88 . . . . .	H. W. Pitkin
1889-93 . . . . .	H. L. Wayland, D.D.
1889-1903-16-17 . . . . .	Thomas E. Cornish
1889-91 . . . . .	Atwood Smith
1890-91 . . . . .	William B. Bement
1891-95 . . . . .	Eugene Delano
1891-1902-16 . . . . .	Edward P. Borden
1891-1900. . . . .	W. D. Winsor
1892. . . . .	Edward L. Perkins
1892-93 . . . . .	P. P. Bowles
1892. . . . .	J. R. Claghorn
1893. . . . .	Luther S. Bent





## Past and Present Members of the Council

### Directors

1893-1902. . . .	John Sparhawk, Jr.
1893-96 . . . .	E. Burgess Warren
1894-1911. . . .	Herbert M. Howe, M.D.
1894-1900-17 . .	Theodore Frothingham
1895-1901-08 . .	Hon. Charles Emory Smith
1895-98 . . . .	Lincoln Godfrey
1896-1901-17 . .	Charles A. Brinley
1899-1913. . . .	Hon. James M. Beck
1900-01 . . . .	Hon. George F. Edmunds
1901-10 . . . .	Stephen W. Dana, D.D.
1901-05 . . . .	George Mather Randle
1901-03 . . . .	Joseph G. Darlington
1902-08 . . . .	Roland G. Curtin, M.D.
1902-06-13. . . .	Theodore N. Ely
1902-11 . . . .	Justus C. Strawbridge
1903-06 . . . .	Clarence H. Clark
1904-06 . . . .	Alexander Mackay-Smith, S.T.D.
1906-15 . . . .	George Woodward, M.D.
1907-17 . . . .	Parker S. Williams
1909-17 . . . .	Edgar C. Felton
1911-17 . . . .	Alba B. Johnson
1912-15 . . . .	Frederic H. Strawbridge
1912-17 . . . .	George Wood
1912-17 . . . .	Leslie W. Miller
1913. . . . .	Cyrus H. K. Curtis
1913-15 . . . .	Lincoln K. Passmore
1914-16 . . . .	Louis S. Fiske
1916-17 . . . .	Arthur W. Sewall
1916-17 . . . .	William de Krafft
1916-17 . . . .	Miers Busch
1916-17 . . . .	Harry T. Jordan



## Objects of the Society



The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881, for charity, good fellowship and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

### Terms of Membership

Initiation Fee .....	\$ 5.00
Annual Dues, after the first year.....	3.00
Life Membership .....	50.00

*Payable after election.*

Any male person, over eighteen years of age, native, or a descendant of a native of any New England State, of good moral character, is eligible to membership.

The widow or child of a member, if in need of it, is entitled to five times as much as he may have paid in the Society.

The friends of a deceased member are requested to give the Secretary early information of the time and place of his birth and death, with brief incidents of his life, for publication in our Annual Report.

Address,

EDWARD W. MUMFORD, *Secretary*,  
925 Filbert Street.



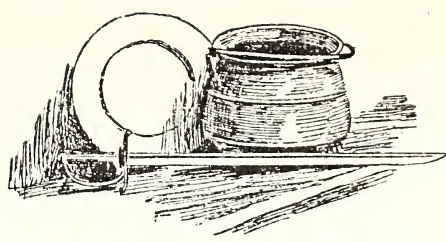
Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting



The Great Book of the

Early History of the

State of New York







## Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting



The Annual Meeting of the New England Society of Pennsylvania was held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on the evening of December 11, 1916, with President Curtis presiding.

The minutes of the previous annual meeting having been distributed in print to the members; their reading was dispensed with.

The report of the Treasurer was presented, showing a balance of \$1,919.88 in the treasury, and, upon motion, was accepted and approved.

The Secretary reported that during the year there had been seven deaths among annual members and one death of a life member; two resignations of annual members.

There were presented for membership the names of

Ira P. Vaughan, proposed by Charles P. Vaughan.

Albert P. Chute, proposed by Charles P. Vaughan.

Percy Chase Miller, proposed by L. W. Miller.

P. S. Collins, proposed by Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

The Secretary was ordered to cast a ballot electing these gentlemen, and announced that he had done so.

A letter was read from Mr. Theodore Frothingham, resigning his membership in the Council of the Society. Upon motion, the resignation was laid on the table in the hope that Mr. Frothingham might be induced to withdraw it.

Mr. Sewall reported for the Entertainment Committee that the thirty-sixth Festival of the Society would be held in the ball-room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel on December 22, 1917; that the price of the dinner had been fixed at \$7.00, and an arrangement made to admit ladies as the guests of members.



## Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting

Mr. Horace E. Smith, Chairman of a Nominating Committee appointed by the Chair, reported the following nominations:

*President*.—Cyrus H. K. Curtis.

*Vice-Presidents*.—{ Lincoln K. Passmore  
                          { Arthur W. Sewall

*Treasurer*.—George I. Merrill.

*Secretary*.—Edward W. Mumford.

*Chaplain*.—Floyd W. Tomkins, S.D.T.

*Physician*.—Samuel D. Risley.

*Directors to serve three years:*

Edgar C. Felton.

Charles A. Brinley.

Miers Busch.

Thomas E. Cornish.

On motion, the Secretary was unanimously directed to cast one ballot electing these gentlemen, and the ballot was declared cast and the gentlemen named declared elected.

A resolution was unanimously passed, directing the Secretary to express to Mr. Thomas E. Cornish the appreciation of the Society for his long and faithful service as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

After a discussion as to speakers for the Annual Dinner, the matter was left in the hands of the President, with power.

A motion of thanks to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel for all of its courtesies to the Society was unanimously passed.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

EDWARD W. MUMFORD, *Secretary*.



# New England Society of Pennsylvania

## Treasury



GEO. IRVING MERRILL, *Treasurer*, in account with  
THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1915

Nov. 1. To Balance, cash .....\$2,370.87

1916

Nov. 1. To Amount received from members:

Initiation Fees .....	65.00
Annual dues .....	732.00
To Real Estate Trust Co., interest...	43.13
By Cash paid, Dinner Fund.....	\$565.52
By Cash paid, Sundry Bills.....	725.60
By Balance cash in Real Estate Trust Company.....	1,919.88
	<hr/>
	\$3,211.00 \$3,211.00

Respectfully submitted,  
GEORGE IRVING MERRILL, *Treasurer*.

December 11, 1916.



**Speakers at the Annual Festivals and  
the Toasts Assigned to Them**

1881

Hon. E. A. Rollins, President of the Society,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Wm. P. Frye, of the United States Senate,  
*(No toast assigned.)*

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pennsylvania,  
*" Pennsylvania."*

Rear Admiral George Henry Preble, U. S. N.,  
*" The Navy."*

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D., Pt. Williams College,  
*" New England and Education."*

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,  
*" The Mission of New England."*

Charles Emory Smith,  
*" The Press of New England."*

Samuel M. Clemens,  
( " Mark Twain " ),  
*(No toast assigned.)*

1882

Hon. E. A. Rollins,  
*President's Address.*

Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull,  
*" The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, who introduced Attorney-  
General Palmer,  
*" The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."*





## New England Society of Pennsylvania

General W. Tecumseh Sherman, U. S. A.,  
    *"The Army and Navy."*

Prof. Cyrus Northrop, Yale,  
    *"The Pilgrim Fathers."*

Hon. M. Russell Thayer,  
    *"The Judiciary."*

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,  
    *"New England and Her Cities."*

1883

Hon. E. A. Rollins,  
    *President's Address.*

Hon. Chester A. Arthur,  
    *"The President of the United States."*

Hon. W. R. Chandler, Secretary of Navy,  
    *"Army and Navy."*

Hon. Thomas B. Reed,  
    *"The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,  
    *"The Land of Steady Habits."*

Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, D.D.,  
    *"The Forefathers of New England, the Grandfathers of  
    American Independence."*

Rev. Francis Wayland, D.D.,  
    *"Massachusetts."*

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,  
    *"The Yankee."*



## Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1884

Rev. Dr. H. L. Wayland,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Joseph R. Hawley,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. Wm. B. Smith, Mayor,  
*"The City of Philadelphia."*

Hon. Augustus O. Bourn, Gov. of Rhode Island,  
*"Rhode Island and Her Suggestions."*

Hon. Henry M. Hoyt,  
*"The Puritan Outside of New England."*

Hon. James MacAlister,  
*"Free Schools for the People Founded by New England."*

Hon. E. A. Rollins,  
*"New England and Pennsylvania."*

1885

E. J. Bartlett, President Dartmouth College,  
*Eulogy of E. A. Rollins (Deceased).*

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Charles Dudley Warner,  
*"The New England Farmer."*

Hon. George F. Edmunds,  
*"New England and the Senate."*

Charles Emory Smith,  
*"A Pilgrim Monument."*

Rev. J. M. Buckley, D.D.,  
*"New England Press."*

Hon. John D. Long,  
*"The Old Bay State."*

Hon. Wayne MacVeagh,  
*"Philadelphia as a Refuge for Distressed New  
Englanders."*



# New England Society of Pennsylvania

1886

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. George William Curtis,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. William L. Trenholm, Comptroller of the Currency,  
*"The President of the Republic and the Union of the States."*

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew,  
*"The New Netherlanders—the Pilgrims of Manhattan."*

Hon. John Stewart,  
*"Pennsylvania, the Keystone of the Union and Once Its Battleground."*

1887

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.  
*President's Address.*

Hon. William M. Evarts,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. James A. Beaver, Governor,  
*"The Commonwealth Founded by William Penn."*

Hon. Charles F. Warwick,  
*"The Centennial City."*

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge,  
*"Essex County, Massachusetts, the First American Home of the Puritan."*

Rev. William P. Breed, D.D.,  
*"The Sons of the Pilgrims an Improvement on the Fathers."*





## Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1888

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the U. S.,  
*"New England in the Supreme Court."*

Dr. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University,  
*"The Early Worthies of New England."*

Hon. Charles C. Beaman,  
*"Our Fellow Exiles in Manhattan."*

John H. Converse, LL.D.,  
*"New England and the Business Interests of  
Philadelphia."*

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,  
*"New England in Literature."*

1889

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Rev. Lyman Abbott, D.D.,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General,  
*"The President of the United States."*

Hon. W. C. P. Breckinridge,  
*"Our Country."*

Hon. Benjamin Butterworth,  
*"The Pilgrim Abroad."*

General Horace Porter,  
*"The Puritan."*



## New England Society of Pennsylvania

1890

John H. Converse,  
*Vice-President's Address and Letter from the President.*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Minister of the United States  
to Russia.

Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of the Philadelphia Bar.

Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter,  
*"Descendants of the Pilgrims in New York and  
Philadelphia."*

Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio.

Hon. John Temple Graves,  
*"New England Ideas in the New South."*

Rev. Merritt Hulburd, D.D.,  
*"The Pilgrim and the Puritan."*

1891

Address of Vice-President John H. Converse.

Letter from President Charles Emory Smith.

Hon. John R. Planton, Consul-General of the  
Netherlands.

Presentation of a Gavel made from wood of the old church  
at Delftshaven, the home of the Pilgrims  
in Holland.

Hon. Redfield Proctor,  
*"The Green Mountain State."*

Hon. William T. Davis,  
*"The Pilgrims of Plymouth the Traditional and the True  
Pilgrims."*

Rev. Francis L. Patten, D.D.,  
*"Contributions of the Puritans to Education and  
Religion."*

Hon. James T. Brooks, Pittsburg,  
*"The Pilgrim in Ohio."*



## Speakers at the Annual Festivals

Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D.,  
*"The American Spirit at Work."*

Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker,  
*"The Keystone and Plymouth Rock."*

### 1892

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States.

Hon. Edward M. Paxson, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania,  
*"The State of Pennsylvania."*

Hon. Edwin M. Stuart, Mayor,  
*"The City of Philadelphia."*

John Sparhawk, Jr.,  
*Presentation of a gavel block.*

Hon. Joseph H. Choate,  
*"The Puritan Away from Home."*

David W. Sellers, Esq., Philadelphia,  
*"Pilgrims Who Are Not Puritans."*

### 1893

Gen. Benjamin Harrison, Ex-President of United States.  
*Address.*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,  
*President's Address.*

Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D.,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. Charles A. Boutelle,  
*"Hail Mayflower, Hail Columbia."*

Rev. John S. McIntosh, D.D.,  
*"The Other Pilgrims."*

Hon. Murat Halsted,  
*"American Expansion."*





1894

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Seth Low,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

General Horace Porter,  
*"Puritan Influence."*

Hon. Charles A. Dana,  
*"New England in Journalism."*

William H. McElroy, Esq.,  
*"The Pilgrim Children."*

Rev. Russell H. Conwell, D.D.,  
*"Boston Common and Penn Square."*

1895

John H. Converse, LL.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Hamilton W. Mabie, LL.D.,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

General Nelson A. Miles,  
*"The Army and Navy."*

Hon. Henry E. Howland,  
*"The Pilgrim in New York."*

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D.D.,  
*"The Puritan Conscience."*

Rev. Henry C. McCook, D.D.,  
*"The Pilgrims in Ulster."*



## Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1896

John H. Converse, LL.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Charles Warren Lippett, Gov. of Rhode Island,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. Judson Harmon, Attorney-General United States,  
*"The New Englander as an Ohio Man."*

Hon. John W. Griggs, Governor of New Jersey,  
*"The Moral Element in Our Politics a Legacy from the Puritans."*

John Fox, Jr.,  
*"The Southern Mountaineer, New England's Ally in the Civil War."*

Hon. James M. Beck,  
*"Democracy of the Mayflower."*

Rev. Samuel Elliott,  
*"New England Idealism."*

1897

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Hon. James M. Beck,  
*"The Puritan Idea of Government."*

Rev. George R. Van DeWater, D.D.,  
*"The Dutchman's Contribution to the New Englander's Greatness."*

A. V. V. Raymond, LL.D., President Union College,  
*"The New Englander as a Citizen."*



## New England Society of Pennsylvania

1898

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,  
*"The President's Address."*

Rev. Henry van Dyke, D.D.,  
*"Ancestral Ideas—Yankee-Dutch, and Cavalier."*

Hon. Edwin Stewart, Paymaster-General,  
*"The Navy of the United States."*

Admiral Schley,  
*Address.*

Hon. Daniel A. Hastings, Governor of Pennsylvania,  
*Address.*

Hon. William A. Stone, Governor-Elect of Pennsylvania,  
*Address.*

Hon. Urban A. Woodbury,  
*"The New Englander in the Army."*

1899

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Arthur T. Hadley, LL.D.,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.  
*"The Puritan's Loyalty to Conviction—May It Be  
Emulated in the Present Generation."*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith, Postmaster-General,  
*"The President of the United States."*

Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D.D.,  
*"The Greatest of the Puritans."*

George W. Cable,  
*"The New England Idea."*

General Nelson A. Miles,  
*Address.*

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff,  
*Address.*



## Speakers at the Annual Festivals

---

1900

Rev. Stephen W. Dana, D.D.,  
*President's Address.*

Rev. George Harris, D.D., President Amherst College,  
*"The Puritan in the Twentieth Century."*

Hon. Samuel W. McCall,  
*"Patriotism."*

Dr. James H. Canfield, Librarian, Columbia University.  
*"Our Inheritance."*

Hon. George C. Perkins,  
*"The Yankee in the Far West."*

Hon. James M. Beck,  
*"Response to the Retiring President."*

Major William H. Lambert,  
*"New England in Pennsylvania."*

1901

Hon. James M. Beck,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. David J. Brewer, Justice U. S. Supreme Court,  
*"The United States: A World Power?"*

Hon. David J. Hill, First Assistant Secretary of State,  
*"Two Types of Patriotism."*

His Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang, the Chinese Minister,  
*"A Greeting from the Orient."*

Hon. W. Bourke Cockran,  
*"America in the Twentieth Century."*

Mr. Simeon Ford,  
*"The Yankee of To-day."*

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter,  
*"Puritan and Yankee."*





# New England Society of Pennsylvania

Hon. Charles S. Hamlin,  
*"The Old Bay State."*

Right Hon. Horace Plunkett, Member of Parliament,  
*"Greeting from Old England."*

## 1902

Hon. James M. Beck,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. George F. Hoar,  
*"Forefathers' Day."*

Hon. Addison G. Foster,  
*"The Pennsylvania of the West."*

Hon. Orville A. Platt,  
*"New England in the Senate."*

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield,  
*"New England in the House of Representatives."*

## 1903

Hon. James M. Beck,  
*President's Address.*

His Excellency, Kogoro Takahira, Minister of Japan,  
*"New England and Japan."*

Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy,  
*"New England in the Navy."*

Rt. Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith,  
*"The Puritan's Moral Backbone."*

Samuel J. Elder, Esq.,  
*"The Yankee of To-day."*

Hon. Reuben O. Moon,  
*"The World's Infant Republic."*



## Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1904

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Curtis Guild, Jr., Lt.-Governor of Massachusetts,  
*"The Puritan's Part in the American."*

Hon. James T. Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Supreme  
Court of Pennsylvania,  
*"The New Englander at Home and Abroad."*

Rev. David McConnell Steele,  
*"Ourselves As Others See Us."*

Hon. Arthur Lord,  
*"The Pilgrim Fathers."*

1905

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Alfred Hemenway,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Francis A. Lewis, Esq.,  
*"The Puritan as a Straight Thinker."*

William A. Glasgow, Jr., Esq.,  
*"A Virginian's Point of View."*

Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, D.D.,  
*"The Puritan Spirit."*



# New England Society of Pennsylvania

1906

Mr. Theodore Frothingham,  
*President's Address.*

Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General, U. S. A.,  
*"The New England Soldier."*

Rev. Samuel Parkes Cadman,  
*"The Virtues of Our Puritan Ancestors."*

Isaac Sharpless, LL.D., President Haverford College,  
Haverford, Pa.,  
*"As the Quaker Sees It."*

William H. McElroy, Esq., New York,  
*"Some Particulars of the Landing."*

1907

Mr. Theodore N. Ely,  
*Vice-President's Address.*

Hon. Charles Emory Smith,  
*The Toastmaster's Address.*

Hon. Philander C. Knox,  
*"Pennsylvania—New England."*

Henry D. Estabrook, Esq.,  
*"The Mission of America."*

Darwin P. Kingsley, Esq.,  
*"Puritanism: A Living Force."*

Rev. Flavel S. Luther, D.D., President Trinity College,  
*"The Puritan and the Quaker."*





## Speakers at the Annual Festivals

1908

Roland G. Curtin, M.D.,  
*Vice-President's Address.*

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.  
*The Toastmaster's Address.*

Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, S.T.B.,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Richard Watson Gilder, LL.D.,  
*"Tolerance—Its Use and Abuse."*

Signor Guglielmo Ferrero,  
*"The Manifest Greatness of the American Republic."*

Job E. Hedges, Esq.,  
*"The Puritan's Word."*

William Lyon Phelps, Ph.D.,  
*"Two Representatives of Colonial Character—Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin."*

1909

Theodore N. Ely,  
*President's Address.*

Talcott Williams, LL.D.,  
*The Toastmaster's Address.*

Hon. Henry A. Shute,  
*"The American Turkey."*

Mr. Patrick Francis Murphy,  
*"Time and Chance."*

Col. George Harvey,  
*"The Pilgrim Son."*



# New England Society of Pennsylvania

1910

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.

*President's Address.*

Rt. Rev. Charles E. Woodcock, D.D.

*"The Loyalty of the New Englanders."*

Jacob Gould Schurman, LL.D.,

*"Puritan Ideals, Progress and Reform."*

Hon. Martin W. Littleton,

*"The Martial Spirit of Our Fathers."*

1780953

1911

Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D.,

*President's Address.*

Bliss Perry, L.H.D., LL.D.,

*"Old New England."*

Rev. Rockwell H. Potter, D.D.,

*"The New New England."*

Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg,

*Mayor of Philadelphia.*

Hon. Robert L. Taylor,

*"Music."*

1918

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

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1760871

1918

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY  
CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

# Speakers at the Annual Festivals

## 1912

Mr. Alba B. Johnson,  
*President's Address*

Dr. John M. Thomas,  
*"The Day We Celebrate."*

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.,  
*"The Human Nature of the Forefathers."*

Hon. William E. Andrews,  
*"American Ideals."*

Francis S. Hutchins, Esq.,  
*"Our Heritage."*

## 1913

Mr. Alba B. Johnson,  
*President's Address.*

Hon. Charles H. Sherrill,  
*"The Puritan Spirit Plus the Spirit of Philadelphia."*

Francis S. Hutchins, Esq.,  
*"The Younger Generation."*

Hon. Charles F. Moore,  
*"Yesterday and To-morrow."*

## 1914

Alba B. Johnson,  
*President's Address.*

Prof. Eugene Wambaugh,  
*"A Government of Law and Not of Men."*

Prof. Thomas Frederick Crane,  
*"Three New England Professors—George Ticknor, Henry  
W. Longfellow, James Russell Lowell."*

Hon. Almet Francis Jenks,  
*"New Occasions."*



## New England Society of Pennsylvania

1915

Alba B. Johnson,  
*President's Address.*

Frederic R. Coudert, Esq.,  
*"Has the United States a Foreign Policy?"*

U. S. Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Esq.,  
*"The Making of a Patriot."*

Rev. Gaius Glenn Atkins, D.D.  
*"Adopting New England."*

1916

Cyrus H. K. Curtis,  
*President's Address.*

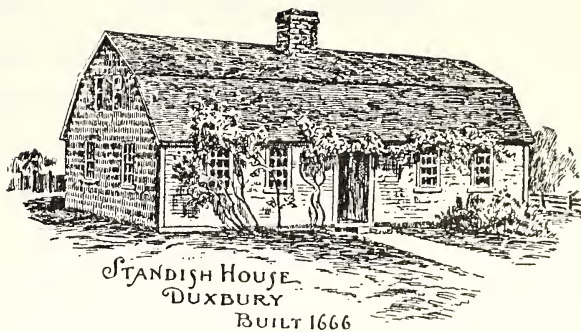
Hon. William Howard Taft,  
*"New England."*

Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.,  
*"The Colonial and the Contemporary."*

Hon. J. Adam Bede,  
*"Land of the Mayflower."*









**T**he Thirty-sixth Annual  
Festival of the New  
England Society of Pennsylv-  
vania held at the Bellevue-  
Stratford in Philadelphia on  
the Twenty-second  
of December  
1916



## Thirty-sixth Annual Festival



The most successful celebration of Forefathers' Day in recent years was held in the ball-room of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on the evening of December 22, 1916.

For the first time in the history of the Society, ladies dined at the same tables with the members, invitations being extended through members and through the officers of the Society of New England Women. The room was beautifully decorated with evergreen trees, and festoons of ground pine, the national colors and the banners of the New England States.

Early in the dinner the lights were lowered, and the curtains of the stage at one end of the room parted. A lone Indian stood silently gazing off at the Mayflower, anchored in the harbor off what we now know as Cape Cod. Then were heard voices lifted in an old psalm, and soon appeared a group of Pilgrims—men, women, a child. Their psalm rose triumphantly, and the Indian retreated.

A scene later in the dinner showed the signing of a compact with the Indians, and included another psalm, exquisitely rendered. These scenes, arranged by one of our members, were as beautiful as they were novel, and were thoroughly enjoyed by those fortunate enough to see them.

The speakers' table was set at the west side of the room. All the speakers were received with enthusiasm, an especial welcome being extended to Ex-President Taft, those present rising at his entrance. The large audience at the tables and in the galleries found no dull moment from the beginning to the end of the program. It was noted that though the third speaker, Hon. J. Adam Bede, began his address about eleven o'clock, and did not finish until twelve, practically every one remained until the President's gavel fell at the end of a thoroughly successful evening.





## Grace before Meat

**O** Lord, our God, the God of Nations, the God of each child whom Thou hast made, we look up into Thy face with love and confidence. Thou hast been with Thy people since the foundation of the world, and we believe that Thou wilt be with us even as Thou wert with our Fathers. Give us grace that we may prove ourselves worthy of Thy loving care and guidance. Help us to follow Thee in all those things of holiness which Thou hast declared. We pray Thee that Thou wouldst keep our ideals high, and give us grace to press on towards their realization.

And in our prayers we would beseech Thee for those who are suffering in other lands. Have mercy upon the widows and orphans, and upon the wounded and the prisoners. Hasten the day when a righteous peace shall be established, and when wars shall be no more.

We ask Thy blessing upon our fellowship. We are gathered together to rejoice one with another, but also to learn of Thee. Give us, we pray Thee, that strength in our fellowship which shall make us better and braver men. Fill us with enthusiasm for nobler living, and may this day of memories be also a day of inspiration. We ask it for Christ's sake. Amen.



## America

My country! 'tis of thee,  
Sweet land of liberty,  
Of thee I sing:  
Land where my fathers died!  
Land of the pilgrims' pride!  
From every mountain side  
Let freedom ring!

Our Fathers' God to thee,  
Author of liberty,  
To thee we sing:  
Long may our land be bright  
With freedom's holy light;  
Protect us by thy might,  
Great God, our King!



THE NEW  
ENGLAND  
SOCIETY  
*of* PENNSYLVANIA

Being indeed the Program  
*of the Thirty-Sixth Annual  
Festival of the Society*

FOREFATHERS' DAY

December Twenty-second

1916

At the BELLEVUE-STRATFORD  
HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA



W. G. L. & Co.

No. 100, N. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE









Y<sup>e</sup> Thirty-Sixth Annual  
*Celebration of*  
FOREFATHERS' DAY

By  
*Y<sup>e</sup> New England Society  
of Pennsylvania*



At ye *Bellevue-Stratford Hotel*  
Philadelphia



## Y<sup>E</sup> BEST OF GOOD FARE

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¶ *Item* — A Lyttle Broth of Fowle, served in a cup — *most comforting to y<sup>e</sup> inner man* — and eke y<sup>e</sup> Celery and y<sup>e</sup> Olives, Salt Almonds and Pecan Nuts.

¶ *Item* — A Modicum of Maine shellfish yclept Lobster Doria, *Of a Veritie, Sirs, if dye we must this VVay is pleasant.*

*And here all Eyes, being  
turned to y<sup>e</sup> North, shall  
beholde a Myracle*

¶ *Item* — Young Fowle, *succulently prepared on a Chafynge Dishe.* And y<sup>e</sup> most savoury Ham of Virginia, which all Men know for a *Greate Blessing.*

¶ *Item* — Grilled Sweete Potatoes, Coddled Apples (*truly here is a Mystery, Sirs, but all will be made plaine*) — Good Greens or, as Some would have it, Spinach Lansdale.

¶ *Item* — A Salad of Divers Fruits, *most cunningly combined*, and eke Cheeses and Crackers, Toasted. Here is matter for y<sup>e</sup> Epicure.

*Here againe a Pause  
and y<sup>e</sup> Past shall  
be revealed*

¶ *Item* — That most toothsome of all Dainties, Ice Creame, to be served with a Caramel Sauce, y<sup>e</sup> whole yclept — *how strange is this language of Cooks!* — Bombe a la Diane. And Cakes withal.

¶ *Item* — Good Coffee, and leaves of y<sup>e</sup> VVeede beloved of y<sup>e</sup> Pequots, Tobaccocoe, rolled into Cigars. *And so a most Happy Ende.*



# WORDS FITLY SPOKEN

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## INVOCATION

REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, S.T. D.

*Chaplain*



“The President of the United States”

*“My Country ’tis of Thee”*



*“New England”*

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT  
Ex-President of the United States



*“The Colonial and the Contemporary”*

REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D.  
of Brooklyn, N. Y.



*“Land of the Mayflower”*

HON. J. ADAM BEDE  
of Minnesota





# MOST ELOQVENT MVSICK

---

During Y<sup>e</sup> Dinner Y<sup>e</sup> Musicians will discourse Sweet Sounds upon  
Y<sup>e</sup> Viols and a Harp, as follows :

## *Program of Musick*

March Militaire,	<i>Schubert</i>
Morning, Peer Gynt,	<i>Grieg</i>
Hungarian Dances,	<i>Brahms</i>
Musetta Waltz, La Boheme,	<i>Puccini</i>
Harlequin Serenade,	<i>Drigo</i>
Le Reve, Manon Lescaut,	<i>Puccini</i>
<i>Sweet Genevieve</i>	
The Vigil, Mme. Butterfly,	<i>Puccini</i>
Henry VIII Dances,	<i>German</i>
<i>Drink To Me Only With Thine Eyes</i>	
Suave Fanciulla, La Boheme,	<i>Puccini</i>
<i>Annie Laurie</i>	
To Spring,	<i>Grieg</i>
Intermezzo, Naughty Marietta,	<i>Herbert</i>
Love's Dream After the Ball,	<i>Czibulka</i>
Estudiantina,	<i>Waldteufel</i>
Elegie,	<i>Massenet</i>
Scarf Dance,	<i>Chaminade</i>
Le Cygne,	<i>Saint-Saens</i>
<i>Ben Bolt</i>	
O Sole Mio,	<i>di Capua</i>
Gondoliera,	<i>Saar</i>
Si Mes Vers Avaient Des Ailes,	<i>Hahn</i>
Beautiful Blue Danube,	<i>Strauss</i>
Addio A Napoli	
<i>Comin' Thro' the Rye</i>	
To a Wild Rose,	<i>Macdowell</i>
<i>Juanita</i>	
Iolanthe Waltz,	<i>Sullivan</i>
<i>Auld Lang Syne</i>	



# OFFICERS OF Y<sup>E</sup> SOCIETY

PRESIDENT

CYRUS H. K. CURTIS

VICE-PRESIDENTS

LINCOLN K. PASSMORE

ARTHUR W. SEWALL



TREASURER

GEORGE IRVING MERRILL

SECRETARY

EDWARD W. MUMFORD



CHAPLAIN

REV. FLOYD W. TOMKINS, S.T. D.

PHYSICIAN

DR. SAMUEL D. RISLEY



## ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

ARTHUR W. SEWALL

ALBA B. JOHNSON

EDWARD P. BORDEN \*

HARRY T. JORDAN

THOMAS E. CORNISH

LINCOLN K. PASSMORE

THEODORE FROTHINGHAM

PARKER S. WILLIAMS

\* Deceased







# New England Society of Pennsylvania

Those present at the Thirty-sixth Annual Festival were:

## **The President's Table**

*President, Cyrus H. K. Curtis*

Hon. William Howard Taft, LL.D.	Rev. Floyd W. Tomkins, S.T.D., <i>Chaplain</i>
Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.	Samuel D. Risley, M.D., <i>Physician</i>
Hon. J. Adam Bede	George Irving Merrill, <i>Treasurer</i>
Hon. Edwin S. Stuart	Edward W. Mumford, <i>Secretary</i>
Charles C. Harrison, LL.D.	

---

Alden, Ezra Hyde  
Alleman, Dr. Gellert  
Allen, Dr. Alfred Reginald  
Amme, George L.  
Anderson, William Y. C.  
Anderson, Mrs. William Y. C.  
Austin, William L.  
Ayer, F. W.

Baker, Franklin  
Baker, Dr. George F.  
Bancroft, John  
Bancroft, Mrs. John  
Bartol, George E.  
Bassett, George G.  
Bateman, James  
Bayliss, C. W.  
Bayliss, Mrs. C. W.  
Beahm, Robert B.  
Bell, C. Edward  
Bell, Samuel, Jr.  
Bent, Stedman  
Berg, Rev. W. V.

Berlet, E. J.  
Blake, Barton F.  
Blakiston, Kenneth M.  
Blinn, Charles P., Jr.  
Bok, Edward W.  
Bok, Mrs. Edward W.  
Bomberger, John  
Bowman, E. H.  
Boyd, Mrs. Peter and guest  
Boyd, William  
Bracken, Francis B.  
Bradford, Albert G.  
Bratten, W. B.  
Brinley, Miss Katharine  
Brinley, Charles A.  
Brinley, Charles E.  
Brougham, H. P.  
Burnham, George, Jr.  
Bullitt, William C.  
Burke, Hugh  
Burpee, F. H.  
Burpee, Mrs. F. H.  
Burroughs, Joseph E.





## Thirtieth Annual Festival

Busch, Henry Paul  
Busch, Mrs. Henry Paul  
Busch, Miers

Cadwalader, John  
Caldwell, Miss F. F.  
Calwell, Charles S.  
Carr, George W.  
Carter, Mrs. William T.  
Castle, James M.  
Castle, William H.  
Chambers, James S.  
Chandler, Theophilus P.  
Church, Arthur L.  
Church, Mrs. Arthur L.  
Chute, Albert P.  
Chute, Mrs. Albert P.  
Clark, Charles E.  
Clark, Dr. John G.  
Clawson, John L.  
Closson, Dr. James H.  
Closson, James H., 3d  
Clothier, Isaac H.  
Coates, Joseph H.  
Collins, David J.  
Collins, Herman L.  
Collins, Philip S.  
Coney, Arthur M.  
Coney, Mrs. Arthur M.  
Converse, Bernard T.  
Cook, Richard Y.  
Cross, Jerome S.  
Culver, Dr. Martin B., and guest

Daland, Dr. Judson  
Daly, Thomas A.  
Darba, Philip  
Davis, Charles G.  
Davis, Isaac R., Jr.  
Deacon, Clifford B.  
de Kraft, William  
Denny, George A.

Dickey, Mrs. John, Jr.  
Douglass, George W.  
Durham, J. Edward

Earle, Morris  
Eaton, William  
Edmunds, M. D.  
Ehret, Harry S.  
Elkins, George W.  
Elliott, William T.  
Ellison, William R.  
Elverson, Colonel James  
Evans, W. L.  
Evans, Mrs. W. L.  
Evans, Powell  
Evans, S. W.  
Evans, Mrs. S. W.  
Eyre, T. Larry

Fell, William F.  
Felton, Edgar C.  
Felton, Mrs. Edgar C.  
Fenn, T. Legaré  
Folwell, Nathan T.  
Fry, Wilfred W.  
Fuller, Edward

Gamble, Dr. Robert G.  
Gamble, Mrs. Robert G.  
Geiger, Lewis P., Jr.  
Gerdine, E. B.  
Gerdine, W. M.  
Gerry, Frederick R.  
Gerry, Mrs. Frederick R.  
Gleason, Charles K.  
Goff, Miss Louise B.  
Goldsmith, George T.  
Goodwin, Harold  
Goodwin, Harold, Jr.  
Gardner, Dr. William  
Gray, B. D.  
Gray, William S.  
Greene, Alexander M.



## New England Society of Pennsylvania

- Greene, Ryland W.  
Greenough, Grafton  
Greenough, Mrs. Grafton  
Gribbel, John  
Gribbel, Mrs. John  
Gummev, Brincklé  
Hagar, Arthur F.  
Hagar, F. K.  
Hagar, Walter F.  
Hagar, W. F., Jr.  
Haldeman, Colonel H. L.  
Hale, Henry S.  
Hale, J. Warren  
Hamilton, Charles R.  
Hanson, Michael F.  
Harding, George J., Jr.  
Harper, Clarence L.  
Harriman, Karl E.  
Harriman, Mrs. Karl E.  
Harris, John McArthur  
Hedrich, B. M.  
Helme, William E.  
Henry, Miss H. G.  
Henson, Edward F.  
Hetherington, A. G.  
Hill, George H., and guest  
Hill, Mrs. George H.  
Hobbs, G. Warfield  
Holton, J. S. W.  
Hooper, Robert P.  
Howard-Smith, Rev. R. Spurrier  
Howard-Smith, Mrs. R. Spurrier  
Hunter, William T.  
Irvin, Elihu C.  
Irwin, A. P.  
Irwin, W. P. M.  
Irwin, H. D.  
Jackson, Mrs. J. Norman  
Jeffries, Thomas J.  
Johnson, Alba B.  
Johnson, Mrs. Alba B.  
Johnson, Reeves K.  
Johnson, Mrs. Reeves K.  
Jordan, Harry T.  
Kolb, Colonel Louis J.  
Keene, George Frederick  
Kennedy, Moorhead C.  
Kennedy, Mrs. Moorhead C.  
Kent, W. C.  
Kerr, Samuel T.  
Ketcham, Howard  
Kilburn, John B.  
Kinley, James B.  
Lavino, E. J.  
Law, William A.  
Lee, Rev. John H.  
Lee, Walter  
Lee, Mrs. Walter  
Leonard, R. D.  
Lewis, Francis D., and guests  
Lillie, Lewis  
Lillie, Mrs. Lewis  
Lippincott, Heulings  
Lloyd, Stacy B.  
Lloyd, Mrs. Stacy B.  
Longwell, James A.  
Lorimer, George H.  
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.  
Ludington, Mrs. Charles H., Jr.  
McAllister, J. R.  
McAllister, Mrs. J. R.  
McCauley, James S.  
McClary, William J.  
McVeigh, Thomas, Jr.  
Maddox, William S.  
Madeira, Percy C.  
Magoun, H. A.  
Mann, Lewis L.  
Marshall, Miss Ruth  
Martin, John C.  
Martin, Mrs. John C.



## Thirtieth Annual Festival

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Marvin, S. S.  
Miller, Governor Charles R.  
Miller, Leslie W.  
Miller, Percy Chase  
Moffly, William T.  
Mohr, G. K.  
Mohr, J. J., and guests  
Moore, Henry D., and guests  
Moore, Mrs. Henry D.  
Morgan, George P.  
Morgan, Mrs. George P.  
Morgan, Miss  
Muir, J. W.  
Muir, Mrs. J. W.  
Murray, Joseph W.  
Mutch, Rev. Andrew, D.D.  
Mutch, Mrs. Andrew  
Myers, Bernard J.

Nevin, Mrs. Charles W.  
Niles, Rev. Charles M., D.D.

Ott, Lambert, Jr.

Page, Dr. Henry F.  
Passmore, E. Pusey  
Passmore, John Faxon  
Passmore, Lincoln K.  
Passmore, Mrs. Lincoln K.  
Patterson, C. Stuart  
Patterson, Wistar E., and guest  
Payne, Commander F. R., U. S. N.  
Payne, William Hancock  
Peirce, Harold  
Peirce, Mrs. Harold  
Perkins, A. R.  
Perot, T. Morris, Jr.  
Perot, Mrs. T. Morris, Jr.  
Pershing, Edgar J.  
Pettingill, John D.  
Patterson, Mr.

Pierce, Daniel T.  
Pierce, Mrs. Daniel T.  
Piersol, Winfield S.  
Pohlig, Theodore F.  
Posey, Mrs. Mary F.  
Radford, Robert  
Radford, Mrs. Robert  
Raleigh, B. K.  
Reynolds, George N.  
Richards, Howard S.  
Roberts, Mrs. E. L., and guest  
Rocap, William H.  
Rodman, Walter C.  
Rogers, John I.  
Ross, Dr. George G.  
Rowland, William L.  
Ryan, Edmund, Jr.

Satterthwait, Colonel J. J.  
Sawtelle, William Otis  
Saylor, Dr. E. S.  
Scranton, George E.  
Sewall, Arthur W.  
Sewall, Mrs. Arthur W.  
Shattuck, Frank R.  
Sheppard, A. Maxwell  
Shoemaker, Clayton F.  
Shortridge, Miss F. A.  
Shortridge, Miss L. E.  
Simpson, William  
Smiley, David E.  
Smith, C. H., Jr.  
Smith, E. Eldridge  
Smith, Horace E.  
Smith, David J.  
Snowden-Mitchell, Mrs. S. P.  
Snowman, Albert E.  
Sproul, Hon. W. C.  
Spurgeon, J. J.  
Steele, Rev. David M.  
Steere, Jonathan M.





## New England Society of Pennsylvania

Stevenson, Cornelius  
Stevenson, Mrs. Cornelius  
Stirling, Edward  
Stockwell, Herbert G.  
Stotesbury, Edward T.  
Strawbridge, Frederic H.  
Strawbridge, F. H., Jr.  
Strawbridge, J. Clayton  
Sykes, John P.

Tenney, Frank  
Tenney, Mrs. Frank  
Thompson, H. A.  
Thorton, Percival  
Toulmin, Dr. Harry  
Toulmin, Mrs. Harry  
Townsend, David  
Townsend, Mrs. David  
Tuller, Dr. John J.  
Turner, Albert E.  
Tuttle, James H.  
Tyler, Charles A.

Van Dyke, J. W.  
Van Rensselaer, Alexander  
Vaughan, Charles P.  
Vaughan, Mrs. Charles P.  
Vaughan, Ira P.  
Vaughan, Mrs. Ira P.  
Vinton, Dr.

Waldo, Fullerton M.  
Wallace, Robert  
Wanamaker, Wm. H., Jr.

Warren, E. Burgess  
Warren, Henry M., and guest  
Warren, Richard F.  
Warren, T. H.  
Watt, C. C.  
Waugh, Archie E.  
Watts, Harvey M.  
Weber, Laird  
Weed, Clive R.  
Weimer, Albert J.  
Weimer, Mrs. Albert J.  
Weisel, Elmer P.  
Weisel, Oscar W.  
Wells, B. G.  
Welsh, Charles W.  
Welsh, Stanley  
Whaley, P. H.  
Whitcomb, Charles M.  
White, Thomas Raeburn  
Wigton, Frank H.  
Williams, John B.  
Wilson, Miss Cora  
Wilson, William W.  
Wood, Dudley  
Wood, Jarvis A.  
Wood, Miss Juliana  
Wood, Walter  
Wylie, Rev. Dwight W., D.D.

Yeatman, Pope  
Yeatman, Mrs. Pope

Zimmermann, John E.







## The Addresses



## The Addresses



### The President's Address

Following the custom of the Society, the first toast was to the President of the United States, to which the response was the singing of "America" by all the members and guests. PRESIDENT CURTIS then spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, in behalf of the Association, we bid you a hearty welcome here to-night as our guests. The New England Society of the State of Pennsylvania was organized in 1881 for the purpose of good fellowship, charity and the honoring of a worthy ancestry, and I might add that they have a good dinner once a year. We meet to-night for the thirty-sixth time to honor this worthy ancestry.

We of New England are a hardy race. We landed on a rock, we sprung from a rocky soil, and we have been throwing rocks ever since. We have contributed to Pennsylvania a long line of our hardy race from Benjamin Franklin to Alba Johnson. And I might say we have contributed something in the way of the culinary art. When I came to Philadelphia forty years ago I found Philadelphia did not know beans. Now we have real beans and real pie at a Yankee lunch counter in Philadelphia. In commerce, in literature and in music we have helped to make Philadelphia great, where New York is simply big. (Applause.) In music we have contributed from the New England States such names as Annie Louise Cary, Nordica and others, and in Philadelphia we from New England have helped to make the Philadelphia Orchestra one of the finest in the world. (Applause.) While many Philadelphians not of New England ancestry have been largely responsible





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for this tremendous success, I would call your attention to the fact that most of them have been summer residents of New England for the last forty years, more or less (laughter), and have imbibed with the tonic of the salt air the spirit of New England and the musical culture of Boston. This applies to the leaders in art, commerce and literature. What have we contributed to the country at large?

My own native city has given you Longfellow, Thomas Reed, Winston Churchill, Robert Peary and Neal Dow, the father of prohibition, of which we are hearing so much now. It does not always prohibit, but that is not his fault. The disregard of enforcement is one of the most serious menaces of our Government. Either enforce or repeal.

Speaking of prohibition, it is said prohibition is largely responsible for adulterated liquors, and that is responsible for the story of the man who was met by one of his friends on the steamboat wharf at Camden. He said, "Tom, where are you going?" He answered, "I am going down to Bangor to get drunk, and, gosh, how I dread it." (Laughter.)

He was a man of a very penurious nature, and his friends were of opinion he would not get very drunk. He always insisted on having every possible cent's worth of money returned to him for every cent he spent. A friend met him on the streets of Bangor; he did not like the looks of him and said, "Tom, I believe you are drunk." Tom said, "If I am not, I have been swindled." (Laughter.)

There is a great deal of fun poked at Maine on account of prohibition, nevertheless I find more people going there year after year. It is said to be the playground of the country. Its attractions are so great that all kinds of people are trying to get there. That reminds me of the man in front of a long line at the Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office who worked his way to the head of the line, shoved fifty cents in at the window and said, "Give me a ticket to Portland, Maine." The ticket man said, "You cannot go to Portland for fifty cents." "Where can I go for fifty cents?" the man asked, and fourteen men at the head of the line told him where he could go." (Laughter.)



## Address of Ex-President William Howard Taft

In the melting pot, what have we of New England received from the Quakers? Some of the gentleness inborn in those of Quaker ancestry, together with toleration in others sometimes lacking in our old Pilgrim fathers; a moderation in all things. We have found from practical experience that moderation has improved our marksmanship in throwing rocks. What have we given in return to the Quakers? Some of that spirit of aggressive action shown by men who have had to succeed in spite of such obstacles as a rocky soil and hostile neighbors. We have assisted in the building of Philadelphia. We have got along very well with our Quaker friends—we have never had a quarrel.

We will begin by honoring this worthy ancestry of ours. With the perspective of time we have come to look back on the administration of Taft as one of the best of the present generation. (Great applause.) He is always serene, optimistic and cheerful. He was a good loser as well as a good winner, and is now a good New Englander. I present to you former President William H. Taft. (Applause.)

### **“New England”**

**Response by Hon. William Howard Taft, Ex-President of the  
United States**

MR. TAFT.—Ladies and gentlemen of the New England Society of Pennsylvania: It is always a great pleasure to come to Philadelphia, and it is certainly a pleasure to come to talk about New England. Your chairman is a man who represents in the highest degree effective and efficient modern business methods (applause), and so when he had this task to perform he went at it in the right way. He approached those men whom he wanted to speak, long enough before the meeting to induce them to make a promise in the hope that the meeting would never come, and so he has corralled us here.



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He comes from the State of Maine. You observe, I say, the State of Maine. They had some difficulty in the past as to whether they were a State, so that every loyal Maine man never refers to it except as from the "State of Maine." And they were so long endeavoring to make themselves a State that they do not know any man in that State except by his first name. It is always CHARLES Littlefield. They do not refer to him as Littlefield at all. It is TOM when you speak of Reed. It is EUGENE when you speak of Senator Hale. They were a little less likely to call Blaine JAMES, because he was from Pennsylvania. I have no doubt you would have our chairman referred to, if you went there, as CYRUS. It is only a Presidential candidate who can have his name abbreviated into something affectionate. (Applause.)

There was a gentleman named Sir Ferdinando Gorges, who claimed Maine, and I believe if he had been able to assert his claim the people from the State of Maine would have been different. Massachusetts went on bowing before the decrees of royalty and of the Chief Justice of England in favor of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, but holding onto the State of Maine and in that way they are probably admitted now to the New England Society. And so Cyrus from the State of Maine has got us all here, and we are glad to be here.

The history of New England is, of course, well known to you, and yet these meetings may be useful in refreshing our memory of the story of that select company of pioneers whose courage, intellectual force and high ideals have projected their useful and beneficial influence across three centuries, and whose descendants, knowing the debt they owe their ancestors, meet in these bleak days of December to call them blessed. The story is an inspiring one, but time does not permit more than a summary reference. The Pilgrims, an humble people, with a few of the yeomen of the Eastern counties, and a few leaders educated at Cambridge University, were harrowed out of England by that narrow-minded monarch, James I. Under Elder Brewster,

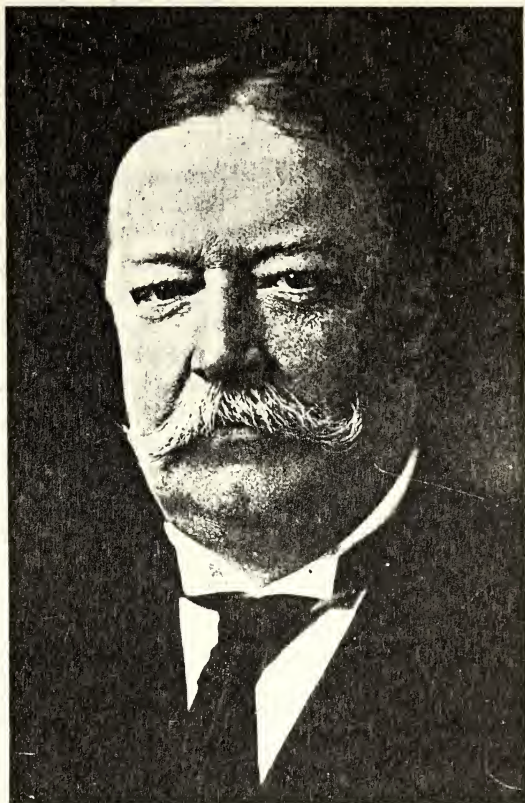




*HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, LL.D.*









## Address of Ex-President William Howard Taft

Minister Robinson and a youth who was subsequently Governor Bradford, they lived more than a decade in Leyden, Holland, maintained their community, practiced their religion, and then, as the long arm of Spain threatened their peace of mind, they sought the New World in that cockleshell of a Mayflower that landed them against their will on the bleak coast of Cape Cod.

After signing a covenant in the cabin of the Mayflower to establish a government, they landed at Plymouth and suffered through the fierce New England winter, losing in the twelve months following one-half their number. For ten years they struggled on, reinforced by their associates from Leyden whom they had left behind; but that growth was so slow that they did not number more than 300 in 1629, when the Puritan exodus began. The Pilgrims, as I have said, were humble people. The Puritans were higher in the social scale. There were many of them well-to-do, but, like the Pilgrims, they were of the middle class. They, too, came largely from the Eastern counties, and while they had humble men among them, most of them were Cambridge graduates.

Endicott was their forerunner and founded Salem, while the next year brought Governor Winthrop and John Cotton, the minister. Boston was settled and a dozen towns around. During the time that Charles I reigned without a Parliament, from 1629 until the long Parliament, in 1640, the exodus continued, so that in 1643 the number who had come over amounted to about 26,000.

As the Pilgrims, so the Puritans came to establish a theocracy, to create a community for the enforcement of the laws of God as they understood them. When Roger Williams came to Plymouth and to Boston, and brought with him his views of religious tolerance, he met with no sympathy. He was evidently a disputatious Welshman, of fine character and pure life, and far ahead of his time in liberality of view, but not altogether the most conciliating associate where a rigid creed was insisted upon. He was a reformer evidently, and they dealt with reformers in



Massachusetts Bay in such a way as sometimes one feels might be useful in other communities to-day, and you can understand how they felt towards him. They were there holding land that had been granted to them by the Crown when this Welsh disputant came in with his views of religious toleration, which they did not tolerate at all, and with a further exigesis on the subject of the injustice that was done to the Indians with reference to the title to the lands that they were holding, saying that the Crown could not give title to the lands, that they belonged to the Indians, and therefore the Indians ought to be settled with and nothing should be taken on that account.

You can understand how people who were being shot by Indians thought on that subject. Therefore they tried to send him home from the Colony. They put him aboard the ship, but Winthrop suggested that if he landed at Narragansett Bay nothing would happen, and that is the way he got there. Difference in religion meant more in those days than it does now in the matter of disturbance of the peace; and so it was that the colony of Rhode Island, though a free colony, was not a quiet one. Its turbulence distressed the Pilgrims and the Puritans.

Then in 1636 from Newtown, which subsequently was named Cambridge, came to Hartford on the Connecticut that able preacher and statesman, Thomas Hooker.

I think the history of these various colonies in New England is most interesting. Here are the Pilgrims, a modest, just people who really dealt with the Indians and took title—got it as that Welshman thought they ought to get it. Then came the strong statesmen, like the Massachusetts Bay Colony leaders. They became the leading colony, and they were in favor only of voters who should take the Lord's communion in the church, and if there was any one else in the community who did not take the Lord's communion, then he should not vote at all. That communion meant in the Congregational Church, not the Episcopal. So when they got there to the Colony only perhaps a third





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were voters; and all the other adult males, because they did not take communion in the State Church, were excluded.

Now that Williams could not agree with, and neither could Hooker. Hooker was a Republican in his feelings. He believed in the rule of the people, whereas Winthrop believed in the rule of God as administered by the Congregational ministers who had control in Massachusetts Bay and those who were orthodox members of the church.

I have a passage here I want to read from Winthrop's and Hooker's statements. Winthrop advocated the restriction of suffrage on the ground that the best part is always the least, and of that best part the wiser part is always the lesser. Now Hooker replied: "In matters which concern the common good, a general council, chosen by all to transact business which concerns all, I conceive most suitable to rule and most safe for the relief of the whole." And so he went to Hartford and led about 800 people there.

He delivered a sermon when he got there, the text of which was that the foundation of authority was laid in the free consent of the people, and he drafted the first constitution—the first written constitution which was ever drafted for a free government. The covenant which was signed and which you have seen reproduced here was not a constitution but an agreement that they would stand together, but this was a written constitution upon which subsequently that of the Colony of Connecticut was framed. Mr. Fiske says, and it is undoubtedly true, that Connecticut framed the model for the Constitution of the United States, and that the Government which was established under Hooker proved in the Revolutionary War to be more effective in its military preparation and in its financial strength than any colony in the whole thirteen in the carrying on of the war. That is where Brother Jonathan was at the head, and he learned on whom Washington relied.

Next beyond Hartford was New Haven. That was founded in 1638 by a very different set of individuals. It was founded by Theophilus Eaton, a rich London merchant—he was looking for business—and John Davenport,





a Puritan minister of the strictest sect. He exceeded the Massachusetts Bay people in his views of a theocracy. It was a real rule of the Lord as interpreted by him. There were four or five towns, and they had what they called the Blue Laws of Connecticut. They did not deal very kindly with any Episcopalians who came there, and a man named Peters, an Episcopalian minister, came into the colony and they ran him out and sent him home, and then he proceeded to write a book about them and described the Blue Laws of Connecticut in terms calculated to make the world feel that Connecticut was a dreadful place.

Among other things, he said that they punished a mother and father for kissing her or his child. It has been claimed, however, that that was untrue. I ventured to make that remark at a New England Society in Boston, or perhaps in Cleveland, and it shows you have to be careful what you say at a New England Society. I got home and received a letter from a lady. "I see you say that the Blue Laws of Connecticut forbid a husband from kissing his wife on Sunday." I did not put it that way; I said a mother kissing her child. She said, "The truth is that in my family an ancestor and ancestress of mine who were married were going through the woods after the meeting, and some people in the congregation saw him in the exuberance of happiness on his return, after having been a long time away, kiss his wife, and they thereupon lodged a complaint against him in the church, and said that on the Lord's day he was seen in this unbecoming behavior." She said, "If you will go to the church you will find it on the records of the church. They did not punish him beyond censuring him, but it was evidently against the rule."

I could not differentiate the case from the one I stated. I thought I might call it a church matter, but as everything was a church matter—the Government was a church there—it did not seem to make much difference.

Thus the polity went on. Hooker and Winthrop took advantage of the feeling that Charles II had against both New Haven and Massachusetts, and applied for a charter



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in 1661 when Charles II had come back, and Charles II gave them a most generous charter for Connecticut. It was a charter which wiped out New Haven. They took it over and put it under Hartford because New Haven had sheltered the regicides and delayed a year before recognizing Charles II, and he was glad to give a very generous charter to Connecticut in order to show his resentment against Massachusetts. In that way the theocracy at New Haven was ended. John Davenport ended in disgust with the thought of association with the Christless people of Hartford, fled to the Passaic River, and founded that town of Newark, where it took four months to celebrate their two hundredth anniversary.

Then they had a federation to resist the Indians, but they would not let Roger Williams in, because they thought a colony in which there was such dissension could not be useful in a military combination at all, and so they would not have him. All these little details I dwell on with pleasure. It is pleasant to get close to these great men of history and find that they had their weaknesses, even though they were running a theocracy. Some of their quarrels remind me of the comparison made the other day about a quarrel in a church; that it is like a dog fight in a flower garden—it settles nothing but the garden. (Laughter.)

Now I would like to analyze, in a summary way, the principles of government that these makers of New England applied and point out what of them have ceased to have utility, and what should remain with us as a golden inheritance. In the first place, the primary cause of their coming to this country was to practice their religion without interference. It is a great mistake to say that they came here to establish freedom of religion. It was freedom to practice their own religion that they came for. They did not believe in religious tolerance. They looked at their own religious creed in the same way that the Duke of Alva and Torquemada looked at theirs. They had no idea of permitting in their community the practice of any other religion than their own, and the views of Roger



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Williams on religious tolerance were as much at variance with theirs as were the views of Erasmus in his day on the same subject with those of the leaders of the Roman Church.

It is quite unfair, therefore, to charge them with an inconsistency because they fled from England to practice their own religion, and refused to grant freedom of religion to others with a different creed when they had established their community on Massachusetts Bay. Religion and politics were closely allied in those days. The Puritans had one practical reason for maintaining conformity to their own creed, and that was that the practice of other religions in their community they feared would weaken their political strength and create differences that might affect the success of their government. In spite of all this, their religious views and practices contained the seed of religious freedom. They believed in the responsibility of the individual to God directly and without intercessor. They felt that he must reason out his own faith, and was under a Christian obligation to maintain it if he would be saved, and in the preservation of this faith they encouraged the reading of the Scriptures, they encouraged a discussion as to the meaning of its various passages.

It was almost the only educational and literary exercise that they could afford in their families with their children. With the limits of their creed they loved doctrinal issues and encouraged nice distinctions. Having done so, they set the logical and investigating minds of their members upon paths of inquiries that necessarily led many of them out of the intellectual bounds which they sought, and the freedom of thought that they thus encouraged with rigid limitations as to conclusions, burst those limitations and led New England on to become the centre of free religious thought and worship. The cruel punishments they imposed upon the Quakers and upon those poor creatures charged with being witches are a blot upon their humanity and their civilization; but the cause can be traced in the





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narrow dogmatism that the theocratic form of government developed in the controlling clerical element.

The cases were not many, but they formed such a contrast to the general virtue and excellence displayed by the people of early Massachusetts in their glorious history that they are given a disproportionate emphasis. Instead, therefore, of leaving us as a heritage the policy of cruel intolerance, there developed from the principle of free discussion and direct responsibility to God a freedom of religion exactly opposed to their own views, for which in large measure we are indebted to them. They builded better than they knew.

They came into contact with the Quakers. Under the charter of 1661 of Charles II they were given a tract of land as wide as Connecticut, reaching from Connecticut through to the South Sea—that is, the Pacific Ocean, and that carried them right through some of the valuable part of William Penn's grant. Being from Connecticut, they never let anything they had go unused, and so the State granted patents to land near Scranton and Wilkes-Barre in the Wyoming and Susquehanna Valley. They found that while the Quakers believed entirely in non-resistance, it did not exactly apply under those circumstances, and when the federation came, under the Articles of Confederation there was a provision whereby any State which felt aggrieved by the action of another State, might sue the other in the Continental Congress. So Connecticut sued Pennsylvania.

The provision of the Articles of Confederation was that there should be a jury of thirty-nine judges, three from each State, selected by the Continental Congress, and that each party should strike enough from that panel to reduce the court to five or seven. They went through this procedure, and the case was heard at Trenton, with forty days of hearing arguments presented by the ablest lawyers of both States, and the Court decided the question, following the course which might perhaps be adopted by a good many courts with safety to themselves without any injury to the





law. They just rendered judgment for one of the parties, without any reason. They gave full judgment for Pennsylvania; and Connecticut did not kick. Connecticut acquiesced, and it has been claimed that that showed Connecticut's law-abiding quality. Considering that the Quakers were in larger numbers than the Connecticut men, I am bound to say it was a wise respect for law, but considering what happened it is not entirely certain that there was not something in the nature of a compromise, because immediately after the judgment was rendered Connecticut passed a law granting to the United States of America all that tract of land which she had received title to from Charles II west of her present western boundary, clear from there to the Pacific Ocean. She was parting with something she did not exactly have possession of. But there was a reservation in that deal reserving to the State of Connecticut a tract of land lying west of the west line of Pennsylvania and running on the south side of Lake Erie as wide as Connecticut, 120 miles, which includes that which until recent political events in that part of Ohio, I had always considered the safest and best part of that State.

Now our friends of the Society of Friends are not without a compromising disposition, and they keep their part of a contract when it is helpful for both sides, and they voted at once for the acceptance of that grant—that generous grant by Connecticut of something she did not have, reserving to herself, out of that which she did not have, that which if the acceptance became accepted by Congress would deed to her that 120 miles of western reserve.

The greatest debt we owe to our New England ancestors, however, is the principle of representative government. They brought it from England, where, when they left it, it had been growing since the days of Simon de Montfort, and as a necessary counterpart and foundation of that, they gave us local self-government. Each town governed itself by a town meeting, but the general affairs of the colony were carried on by the Governor. The Board of Assistants



was elected by all the people, and those two bodies, first together and then separately, constituted the representative governing legislature of the colony. As already said, Thomas Hooker drafted the constitution of the Connecticut Colony, and that prescribed local self-government with control of general affairs by a general court in which each town had equal representation. We adhere to it so in Connecticut that we still have something we have really outgrown. The town of Fairhaven—I think it is Fairhaven—with about two or three thousand inhabitants, has two members of the House and the town of New Haven with 120,000 has only two, and that condition exists all over the State. It is not, I think, a good system, and yet it cannot as yet be eliminated from the constitution, and the old Connecticut people say wisely, the truth is we have the worst kind of governmental structure, but somehow or other the government gets along better than any other in the country.

Thus, even in those early days when the whole community had but a few thousand male members, pure democracy only prevailed in the local communities, while the representative system strengthened the commonwealth and made effective government. This was the priceless gift of their English ancestors to the people of New England, and this is the gift of New England to America. Illustrating also the advantages of federation, the history of New England is an epitome of the principles that have flowered out in the Articles of Confederation and in the Constitution of the United States.

The third debt that we owe to our Puritan ancestors is in the sacrifice they made to the cause of education. Hardly had they been here six years in the midst of the threats of Indian war and imminent controversy with the home government, when they appropriated money from the treasury to found a college, and through the impulse thus given, John Harvard was induced to leave half his fortune and all his library to help the great university that bears his name. It is said by de Quincy, in the Life of Harvard,





to be the first popular vote of a popular assembly voting public money to found an institution for education.

Yale followed in 1702, Dartmouth somewhat later, and Brown one hundred and fifty years ago, and the old academies that reach back to a date earlier than many of the colleges are an evidence of that determination to elevate the community by the spread of knowledge among those who were to constitute its members. They believed in the rights of property because they believed that the laborer was worthy of his hire, and that the man who by prudential virtues saved from the results of his labor was entitled to enjoy the saving. The struggle they had to make with nature made them appreciate the value of things they earned, and gave them a keenness of business and a power of bargaining that has distinguished the Yankees ever since.

With them sin was sin, and they looked for scapegoats to relieve those who committed it. Socialism could find no lodgment in their views of political science or political economy. They knew the imperfections of human nature. They knew that strong motives must be furnished in the shape of reward to encourage labor and application. They were no mollycoddles. They were kindly and hospitable, but they were independent and expected other people to be. They had the keenest sense of humor, and it is shown in those Bigelow Papers with which Lowell, who embodied the New England spirit, lightened up the controversies over the Mexican War and the Civil War:

The right to be a cussed fool  
Is safe from all devices human.  
It's common (ez a gen'l rule)  
To every critter born o' woman.

I'm willin' man should go tollable strong  
Agin wrong in the abstract, for that kind of wrong  
Is ollers mpop'lar and never gets pitied.  
Because it's a crime no one ever committed:  
But he mustn't be hard on particklar sins,  
Coz then he'll be kickin' the people's own shins.





They developed a literature and poetry which found its sources in the New England spirit, and which America is proud to claim as her own.

Finally, they implanted in the minds of the young a strong sense of duty, personal sacrifice, and responsibility for their time and talents. They asserted their rights, but they were equally alive to their duties. These 26,000 New Englanders have now become 20,000,000 Americans, and the question which I wish to ask you is whether we have arrived at the time in this country and in our civilization when we can reject the lessons that New England has given us and the principles that actuated her sons in accomplishing what they have, and should embrace new doctrines. We have had a school of reformers that have blossomed out into a luxurious growth in the few years last past, whose cult rejects the teachings of our ancestors and regards civilization a failure down to this. They are devoting their attention especially to the destruction of the institution of property and the abolition of the representative system. They emphasize not the duties of people, but their rights. The New England spirit dwelt on both, but emphasized the former.

I should like to get into a discussion—but I won't, because I have not the right to occupy further time—as to the representative system and why we ought to preserve it. That is a fad of mine, and you know what I think about it. I thank you for your attention, and hope you do not think I have dragged out too long the discussion of the merits of New England. (Much applause.)

### **"The Colonial and the Contemporary"**

MR. CURTIS.—We have here for our next speaker an optimist. I present to you with great pleasure the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, of Brooklyn.



*REV. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D.D.*









## Address of Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D.D.

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"Beneath this stone, a lump of clay,  
Lies William Henry Daniels,  
Who on the first of every May  
Took off his winter flannels."

You see at once the difference in elevation and significance between these two epitaphs!

We ought always to remember that what we call the Pilgrim spirit did not originate with the Pilgrims. It is that same spirit of nobility and of elevation which the world has seen almost from the beginning applied differently in different generations to different needs. The Pilgrim spirit is the spirit which guided Moses. It is the spirit of Isaiah. It is the spirit of Paul and of Savonarola and of Luther. It is the adherence to a high ideal, applied to a particular situation and for a particular realization. It is true that our forebears had defects—they were only human like the rest of the members of the human family. James Russell Lowell admits at once, you will remember, that they were narrow people. He then proceeds to remark that everything has to be narrow which has an edge on it and cuts more or less effectively and efficiently in the world. Those six words which headed the compact which they made on the Mayflower with respect to their civic government, are, after all, the keynote of their spirit, character and life—"In the name of God, Amen." And under that slogan they were able by the nobility of their spirit so to carry themselves, that they left an influence of which we ourselves might well avail in these rushing, roaring times. What were the things that those forefathers were interested in?

They were interested in the home. Are we?

They were interested in education. Are we?

They were interested in civics. Are we?

They were interested in business. I do not need to ask the question.

They knew that there was a great difference between a house and a home. Did they know it better than do we?

A man went into a bookstore and asked the clerk if he had a copy of the "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World."





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He said, "I think so, but do you remember the name of the author?" The customer answered, "I forget just now, but I am sure it was a married woman." There is a big difference between a wife and a housekeeper. They knew the difference in those old days; I wonder if we do.

Charles Lamb, in one of his essays, represents a man and wife in middle life; the wife is comparing the life of herself in their present situation and the life which was hers in their early married life. "If we want to do anything now, say go to the theater, all we need do is use the telephone, and they will reserve a box for us." They had been having a cup of tea served in expensive china. She said, "Do you remember when we were first married we could not go to the theater very often? We could only afford a shilling apiece for a seat; we had to go into the pit and you used to take me by the arm and steer me through the crowd; how happy we were when we got our seats together. And you remember how we used to look into the window of the store in which was the furniture for our home, but which we could not have until we had looked at it a long time and had saved and saved to get it, and do you remember that little piece of furniture which if we bought it then you said you would wear the coat two months longer?"

"Now we can order anything we want from the store and have it sent up. Then a purchase was an adventure; now it is a commonplace!"

The difference between the house and the home! We know it when we stop to think, and we get the knowledge from our forebears.

"Little I ask; my wants are few;  
I only wish a hut of stone,  
(A *very plain* brown stone will do)  
That I may call my own."

Everyone knows the difference between that and the lines from the lips of a man who was himself an exile from home, and who, after he died, was borne back to our own country by one of our own men-of-war—the man who wrote, "Be it ever so humble, there is no place like home."

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1871-1872. The names are given in alphabetical order of their surnames. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1871-1872 are as follows:

1. *[Name]*

2. *[Name]*

3. *[Name]*

4. *[Name]*

5. *[Name]*

6. *[Name]*

7. *[Name]*

8. *[Name]*

9. *[Name]*

10. *[Name]*

11. *[Name]*

12. *[Name]*

13. *[Name]*

14. *[Name]*

15. *[Name]*

16. *[Name]*

17. *[Name]*

18. *[Name]*

19. *[Name]*

20. *[Name]*

21. *[Name]*

22. *[Name]*

23. *[Name]*

24. *[Name]*

25. *[Name]*

26. *[Name]*

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They knew the difference between a house and a home. Some of our folks know it too, thank God, but there are a whole lot of people in these riotous days of prosperity in America who think that a house and home are one and the same thing. They had better sit at the feet of the forebears and read about the shacks in which they lived in those early days of their life on this American shore, and then read about the purity of the joy and the nobility of the sacrifices, and the depth of the love which made those little sod houses the sweetest and the dearest and the most precious places upon earth for those hardy and adventurous men and women.

Then there is a difference between going to school and having an education, and those forebears knew that perfectly well. Mr. Taft has spoken of the splendid sacrifices out of which came the first educational institution in our country. When we put the modern American educational institution by the side of that fine spirit, realizing itself, we do not have to blush for our institutions of to-day, for there is no country in the world into whose educational treasuries the money is being poured more generously and more lavishly than our own. But our question to-day is a little different from theirs. They had no doubt of the fact that a thorough education was an absolute necessity for making the type of manhood which should be worthy in a free Republic like our own. They stood for the classical institution and for a thorough education, but do you know, quite a doubt about it has arisen in the minds of many in our generation, and we are talking flippantly and cheaply about how necessary it is to cut off one, two, three, four or five years of this preparation of our young men in order that they may be earlier introduced to the fascinating and attractive opportunities of American business life.

Why, there was a man who wrote to one of our educational institutions, the oldest and finest academy in the country, and took his boy out the other day, and this was the reason he gave. "You teach so many things to my boy that will not be of any use to him in his business life. I do





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not want him to have Latin or Greek, I want him to have German and French. I want him to know arithmetic and I want him to have a little literature, but absolutely no history. We have not any time for these frills in bringing these boys along to a business career." That is awful heresy from the standpoint of the forefathers, and it is worse heresy in the larger life of your boy, for if you have no higher aspiration for your boy than to make a business man out of him you should let somebody adopt him who has a conception of the adequate needs of American life. I do not underestimate the value of business. I am the son of a business man myself, and I would not be able to preach the Gospel myself if it was not for the patrimony from my father. I believe in business just as much as anybody. Business is not the first nor the last thing in relation to your boy.

The greatest question confronting America after the war shall have ended—you have your interpretation, I will give you mine. It is not the economic question *per se*, important as that is. It is not the question of how the American shall reach out in trade and gather in the trade opportunities here and there.

The real question is, will your boy and my boy know enough to compete with the German boys and the English boys with their superior educations of to-day in those competitive commercial relationships where they will meet face to face? You train your boy according to your modern heresy purely and simply for that one thing of making a business man out of him rather than making a man of him who can live a broad, comprehensive, cosmopolitan life on the concrete foundation of an ample education, and you will find that your boy won't know enough, when he gets into competition with the German, the English and the French boys, even to push your commercial interests. Therefore learn to know, even as the forefathers knew, the difference between going to school and securing an education. For God's sake accept their theory of life—fit your boy in the first place to live in the splendor of manhood





God has given him, and you will be making, on the principle of the long haul, the best arrangement for providing for the success of your boy as a business man.

Far be it from me in the presence of the ex-President and the ex-Congressman to have much to say concerning civic relationships. They know more than I do about it, still there is one thing we must not forget. Our forebears did not come straight from England to America, but by the way of Holland. And one of the things which happened to them there was that they broadened out a bit. President Taft would have had a better opportunity to tackle those men if they had come straight to America, but the fact is they went abroad for ten years and they themselves widened out and became subjects of internationalism in appreciation and purpose when they founded their colony on our shore.

It is only about three years since President Butler, of Columbia, rose and besought the American people to develop the international mind, and shortly after that Oscar Strauss arose in another company and besought the American people to develop the international conscience, and to-day we are regarding as the great fundamental question of State the manner in which we can get the principle of internationalism into such effective play that righteousness and justice and the proper place in the sun and the loyal regard for weakness and all the rest, shall have their opportunity. The forefathers understood that. Why, President Taft, our forefathers had their league of peace. They met once a week every Sunday morning, and Miles Standish would take his gun over his shoulder and start, and they would all go to their hall, which was the church, and they stacked their arms at the church door to have them ready in case of emergency, and then, too, they put four cannons on the roof of their church, not that they desired to use them or proposed to use them except in the last analysis, but they had a league of peace there which was very effective for their day and generation. (Applause.) They had universal military training. If you will read the early his-



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tory you will find how every able-bodied man had his musket, not that he was to be an aggressor in the name of unrighteousness, but he was to be prepared to defend his altar and home against the unrighteous aggression of any adversary.

Those ancestors of ours were interested in religion—not as a temporal element in their lives, but as a great principle which could find its way into every department of their lives. You remember when the *Speedwell* was coming over, and got to a port in England, there was some difficulty about port charges. Those poor people had not anticipated that. It was a question of some £60. They had with them a few luxuries: a little butter to make the bread more palatable, some salad oil which the mothers expected to use with the lobsters of the American coast. They had a few pieces of leather. They might have taken all these luxuries with them and sailed away in the night. But did they do that? No, they took the butter, the salad oil and the sides of leather and raised their £60 and paid their bills, and then started off. You say that was good business? Yes, it was mighty good business. It was good business because there was good religion in the souls of those men, who not only believed that an honest man was the noblest work of God on general principles, but that each of themselves must be that honest man.

They believed that a country like our own needed a church. I am perfectly willing to admit that at the beginning they held that belief in rather close leash, but there were reasons for it. Take our friend, Roger Williams. Roger was a good fellow, but on the other hand a troublesome sort of an individual. He was what the Progressives were to the Republican party a while ago. They were like an agnostic in a crowd of enthusiastic Christians. So it was necessary for them to do as the President did with the Philippines. We must discipline them. We must fit them for citizenship, and when they are competent we take them in.



A genuine, strong, manly religion was the characteristic of those forebears of ours. In spite of every disclaimer, it is the characteristic of the American of to-day who has learned the difference between success and fidelity. Many a man has learned how to be a good loser and keep his character, and find joy in his situation which he never could have known except for the fact that he understands that his heart beats true and that he can make a bow to his conscience every morning.

You have read the Salt Water Ballads, and do you remember the story Masefield tells of the New England whaler? The old whaler had some friends who put a lot of money into the ship, and the day before she was to sail they walked down and went over the decks, and looked at the tanks where the oil was to be stored and thought about how much profit would be made. The old captain started out and sailed the seas for four years, and finally came back with nothing. The stockholders were down on the wharf before they got the boat tied up, and looked to see where the oil should have been, but found none, and they asked the captain for an explanation, and you remember what he said:

"The Captain put his tobacco within his weather cheek  
And said 'the Bible says, blessed are they that seek;'  
We've been to sea four years and more, and haven't seen a whale.  
There's not a lick of oil on board, but we've had a darned good sail."

Of course, that didn't put money in the stockings of the stockholders, but the cruise was worth while nevertheless, for the loyalties and the fidelities of the quest had mighty values of their own, entirely apart from the lack of conquest. So there is a kind of religion which gives a man a "darned good sail" regardless of the size of his profits. That is one great meaning of America. That is one manifestation of the towering personality of the forebears. May their adamant and aspiring spirits be the proud possession of their children.





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"United States, the ages plead,  
Present and past, in common tone,  
Go put your creed into your deed  
Nor speak with double tongue.

"Be just at home;  
Then write your scroll of empire o'er the sea,  
And bid the broad Atlantic roll  
The ferry of the free."

Hurrah for the forefathers! And hurrah for their loyal descendants.

MR. CURTIS.—Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am going to introduce to you as our next speaker the original Adam. I am going to read to you a few lines from the *Saturday Evening Post*, in July, 1906, which referred to the sturdy statesman who thought that a sense of humor is fatal to a reputation in Congress: "Get a reputation as a humorist and you will never get anywhere." They exclaim against a story for an illustration of a speech, but they all try to tell a story or two while they are talking and often make a mess of it. The next speaker makes some excellent epigrams, and with it all sees the bright side of everything. The sun is always shining for Bede.

### "Land of the Mayflower"

Response by Hon. J. Adam Bede, of Minnesota

MR. ADAM BEDE: Gentlemen, I feel very much like a humming-bird among the eagles of orators. I never thought that the New England people would ask me to talk to them again after I had said that the Pilgrim Fathers wouldn't have landed in New England if they had not been seasick. They had to get off somewhere. They had, as Doctor Taft has hinted, really intended to go further south. They would probably have come up the Delaware and





*HON. J. ADAM BEDE*







landed in Pennsylvania. We all realize what a difference it would have made with Philadelphia had they done so.

I am glad to be here as a representative of a Western State, because I feel that the sections of the nation are being drawn closer together. The late Presidential campaign has placed some of the Western States on the map where they will be noticed hereafter by campaign managers. When asked how we felt in Minnesota when the returns came in I answered it by telling a little incident. It was out in the West; the Northern Pacific Railroad had only recently been opened. The telegraph lines were not perfected, and we only received the news after the trains arrived. There had been a landslide in the mountains of Montana; the politicians had not been there to nail things down, and the surface of the earth slid around and delayed the trains two days. Finally when the train pulled into St. Paul, we asked the conductor what was the matter, and he replied, "Nothing, only a few miles of the damn scenery fell down on us."

When I was a member of Congress I met in Washington a young lady from Kentucky who told me that she was twenty-one years old before she knew that Damnedyankee was not one word. She had always heard the endearing expression used in that way and did not know any better. We now know that one word is a noun and the other an adjective, and we are going to understand each other better than we used to.

I have been assigned to talk on the "Land of the Mayflower." I am not going to talk all about New England; Mr. Taft has told you about that. Some think Maine is a State, as he has said, others think it is only a condition. If it is a condition, that condition is spreading. I predict that in less than ten years the rest of the United States will be in the same condition as Maine is to-day. I am speaking about the liquor legislation. The war in Europe has expedited thought on the temperance question fully a generation, and the automobile has done the rest. Employers who have laborers engaged around dangerous machinery in-





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sist that they be sober. Now the whole world is a big machine shop, and the world has gotten into that condition. They do not want drunkenness in an automobile. And this is expediting that condition all over the country.

I appreciate the situation of our friend, Roger Williams. I know the difficulties under which he labored. I was brought up in a Baptist Church myself. But as I have grown older in years and perhaps a little riper in thought, I do not worry whether a sinner is washed of his iniquity or dry cleaned. I do not know who it was who spoke of the university cities of New England, Boston and New Haven, but their peculiarities were recited in these lines:

“Here’s to the city of Boston,  
The home of the bean and the cod,  
Where the Cabots speak only to Lowells,  
And the Lowells speak only to God.”

Then it was sent down to New Haven, and somebody added:

“Here’s to the city of New Haven,  
The home of sweetness and light,  
Where God speaks to Jones  
In the very same tones  
That he speaks to Hadley and Dwight.”

Some years ago I was in the State of Kansas, making an address to a bunch of farmers, who were swearing at the Government and the conditions at Washington. I told them they acted as if Kansas was the United States. I agreed with them that it was a very great State, but insisted it would make a mighty poor nation. It had no place for a navy, and I asked them how they would spend their money. They saw their difficulties at once, and I told them I just wished to give them a little bit of advice, which would cost them nothing extra; I would like them to use Kansas as a post-office address and be Americans for a while. And I would like to say it to every man and woman in America. Use your home State as a post-office address and be Americans forever and forever.



If the Mayflower only landed in New England and not in Minnesota, if its influence is not to extend from ocean to ocean, then we are not going to meet in a proper and full way the great problems that confront our nation. We have got to think with the international mind, at least with the continental mind.

The distinction between a great mind and a little one is that the great mind has a forward-looking perspective. It reads the history of the country before it happens. The little mind waits a hundred years, and then looks back to read it. So when Jefferson bought Louisiana Territory many good people thought it was unconstitutional, that it was a losing bargain, and that Jefferson should be impeached. But would we now have it otherwise? Some thought it was a losing bargain when Seward bought Alaska from Russia. Does anybody condemn it now? A little time passes by and in looking back with the perspective of the little mind that has to look backwards, we agree with Seward as with Jefferson in what he did.

American liberty was born in the homes of New England, but it has not always stayed there. It has been born and born again as settlement went westward. If we start a prairie fire we are responsible for all damage done as long as it is a continuous fire. So I think the people who landed in New England started a continuous fire from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and to them must be given the glory for the character and extent of the Republic. I am proud of the ancestry I can trace to New England, and I am glad to gather with the descendants of those men who started the institutions of the Republic. We have made the world better than it was left by the Puritans and Pilgrims. They did good work, but we have learned something since they passed away. Human kindness was never so triumphant as in this year of grace. Only a few years ago the King of England could take the lives of his Queens and remain on the throne of England. King Henry VIII went around killing his wives out of season and contrary to the game laws, and still remained upon the throne. How long would



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George V stay on the same throne if he took the life of his one Queen? Two hundred and fifty years ago our forebears persecuted those who did not agree with them. We used to sit up nights to hate folks. We hated the people born in a different country, in different sections of our own country, who belonged to a different church, a different political party, or who had a different complexion from our own. I had a friend once who made a specialty of hating England. If he couldn't go to sleep he would get up and hate England for an hour or two. Fifty years ago we couldn't get a union meeting of the Protestant Churches in America. Every preacher was preaching about what the other preacher thought. We don't do that any more. The Baptists are still Baptists, the Methodists are Methodists, the Episcopalians are Episcopalians. We have not thrown away any of our golden beliefs, but we have laid aside our little differences, and the world is getting along a wee bit better because of this union of effort. The world is moving so marvelously fast that we get a little confused, and want to make it perfect while you wait. Did you never stop to think that if you could make it good to-day some other fellow could make it bad to-morrow? If the world were of that plastic nature, it wouldn't be worth reforming. It is because it takes time that it is worth while to work on great reforms, but there is no use throwing fits into statutes and thinking we have reformed the world. We have been doing this out West for a while, one State outdoing another in the spasms it has put over on the people, until the day is near at hand when we shall come back to the representative form of government. I do not mean merely through our lawmakers. Every man should be representative in his specialty. I wouldn't hire a doctor in my family who did not care more for the healing of the sick than for the fee he was to receive. In his field he is my representative, just as much as my Congressman is my representative. I wouldn't hire a lawyer to try a case in court who did not care more for justice than for any financial reward, and





unless we can secure such representatives in every field of activity, we are not going to find an end of our troubles.

The world has been moving so rapidly that we become impatient. Some months ago I went out to the Hermitage, the old home of Andrew Jackson. I saw in his carriage house the four-horse carriage in which he drove to Washington. Above the carriage is a placard informing the visitor that it took General Jackson thirty days to go from his home in Tennessee to the Capitol, a trip which can now be made in fewer hours. Jackson lived until 1845, yet at that time the railroad had not penetrated Tennessee. What progress we have made by the application of steam and electricity to the affairs of men! That is what has been going on with the fire which started in New England three hundred years ago. Men crossed the continent and naturally new conditions arose and new adjustments had to be made.

My good old mother was born before there was a railroad on the face of the earth, before there was a steamship crossing the ocean, before there was a steam-heated building in the world, before the telegraph was anything but a far-away dream, before anything we call modern civilization had come into being. The real wonder is that we have so nearly kept up with the procession in the solution of our problems rather than that a few are still in process of solution. The world has been moving rapidly forward. Fifty years ago farmers used to flail their wheat. Any man would be arrested for cruelty to his crop who treated it in that way now. Then along came the steam thresher, and with a fanning mill in the separator the farmer stacks his straw with hot air the same as they run politics in most of the States of the Union.

Fifty years ago the women folks did the weaving by hand, the sewing by hand, the knitting by hand, the churning by hand, the spanking by hand; now all those minor duties are taken over by the factory and the school—at least they are utterly neglected in the home. My mother had ten children so she could keep track of us on the decimal system.





That was before we began to study birth control and all these modern conditions. She used to knit for us all. I remember when it was considered a great achievement for a young girl to turn the heel of a stocking. I doubt if there is a girl in society who can turn the heel of a stocking now. You can get your hosiery cheaper some other way.

But if we take the burdens out of the home, making the home life sweeter than it ever was before, then we must have at least one factory manufacturing the machine, and a hundred or a thousand other factories using the machine to fabricate the goods that we wear upon our backs. Out of these conditions in all probability will come a millionaire. And beside that millionaire you will see a problem, and that problem is the distribution of wealth. We have learned better in the last fifty years how to produce than we have learned how equitably to distribute the fruits of that production. But soon we shall solve that problem also, and already most of the millionaires of America are sitting up nights and working out plans whereby they can give away their fortunes, and find more happiness in the distribution than they did in the accumulation of their wealth, and where the millionaire himself hasn't worked out a plan of distribution his children and his grandchildren are giving fortunes away as fast as they can, so the problem is more than half solved, and need not give us immediate or serious concern. But no man in America could become a millionaire by himself in any other sense than that the old Indian chiefs were millionaires, because they owned the landscape of Pennsylvania. Ultimately we shall solve all these problems. If any of you folks want to be millionaires just get up a Christmas toy or a new kind of chewing-gum, or anything that everybody wants. If you make one penny off of every American you will be millionaires, and you won't be robbers if you give value received. It is not so much a question of what one accumulates, as it is what kind of a trustee he is for the fortune he has accumulated. We could not hold the Union together without the railways and the telegraph. But if we



are to have the railways we must have the Baldwin Locomotive Works with millions of capital behind it, thousands of men fabricating this wonderful instrument of civilization, genius directing their efforts, and out of it all, because of our great population and vast wealth, will in all probability come a millionaire. But shall we go back to the old conditions in order to make millionaires impossible?

You perhaps remember the old-time street cars. When the storms of winter were in the faces of the mules they would stick their heads in the doors and hold a joint debate with the drivers. Then came a genius with the fire of heaven and applied it to the moving of street cars. The companies were compelled to put vestibules on both ends of the car. We are all happier now than we were before, but out of it all have come many millionaires. Shall we go back to the mule to get rid of the millionaires or work along in our present company as best we can? A generation ago I saw freight trains half a mile long crossing the prairies with mercury thirty degrees and forty degrees below zero in the winter time, and brakeman running down the spinal column of the train putting on the brakes in the old-fashioned way. Then came the patent coupler and the air-brake, so that now the brakeman sits in his caboose and the engineer does the rest. But millionaires have been made from these inventions.

So I could go on mentioning the steps of progress in our own generation. We have captured the lightning and changed its name to electricity; we have harnessed the waters and made the remorseless flood our servant; by a miracle of science we have congealed water in solids to serve for sanitation in that dormant state, or quickened it into vapor to bear the burdens and move the commerce of the world. We have been making problems. Many of us think that the men in Washington are sitting up nights making problems for us. Some thought Mr. Taft was trying to make a few for us. They don't start anything at Washington, not even a problem. About ninety per cent.





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of our problems come out of our progress. The other ten per cent. come from ignorance and prejudice. The only way to solve a problem coming from ignorance is through education, and from prejudice is to dissolve the prejudice. To solve a problem coming from progress we must readjust society to the new condition. All this takes time, and is helped by keeping good-natured. I wouldn't discuss with any person a question upon which I knew that person to be seriously prejudiced. I wouldn't discuss such a question with my wife. I would just tell her I loved her and wait for the prejudice to dissolve.

Laws are necessary, but there are not many of us governed by the laws made at Harrisburg or Washington. I presume you have a law in Pennsylvania against horse-stealing, but I do not presume that it limits the activities of the members of the New England Society. The facts are that the mass of people of any free country live above the law.

I have lived in a little backwoods community in Minnesota for twenty years without my door locked. I do not advertise it around home, but I can tell it here. The reason is not because we have good laws in Minnesota. It is not because we have a Governor and militia at St. Paul, or a President and an army and a navy at Washington. It is because my neighbors are civilized. If my neighbors were hoodlums the law could not protect me. There are not enough soldiers or policemen to go around in a half-civilized country or a half-civilized community. Every time we go to church or send our child to school or join in any human activities, we are helping to develop those ethical standards which govern the world. And when we all realize this we shall be a little more alert in the development of those standards. The people at home govern Pennsylvania, not the Legislature. When we get that down deep into our hearts we shall know what Lincoln meant by a government of the people, by the people and for the people. When Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, he said that among our inalienable rights are life,





liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But Jefferson used the English language very accurately. He told us we might pursue happiness, but not that we should overtake it. Whether we catch up with it or not depends almost wholly on ourselves. But in that pursuit has been founded every free government, every church, every school, every home, has been written every book, invented every machine, and taken every step of human progress that has produced the civilization we see glorified about us to-day. If that proposition be true, it is worth while to inquire where is that happiness, what is that happiness, and is this struggle really worth while? I have looked around in many lands trying to find the sweetest happiness on earth, and I find it not among the miserably rich, nor the miserably great, nor yet among the miserably poor, but among the great cultured middle-class of the American people scattered from ocean to ocean and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Show me a young man and woman starting out in life with a little home into which they have put a few years of their earnings and their hearts as well, who have an income sufficient to educate the little ones that come to their roof, and they are just as happy as the powers above intended us to be. When they want us to be happier they will drop us down each a pair of wings and bid us come home. The sweetest and best riches in the world cannot be measured in dollars and cents. That man or woman who can listen to beautiful music and get more culture out of it than I can get out of it is richer than I am. That man or woman who can look on a painting or piece of statuary and who can see more in it than I can see is richer than I am. That man or woman who can read a poem or piece of literature and can get more out of it than I can is also richer than I am. That man or woman who can go forth to nature and see more in the flowers or hear more in the songs of the birds than I can see or hear is richer than I am. Without that capacity for enjoyment all the wealth and power of earth cannot secure the highest happiness for any human soul. You cannot play a tune on a crowbar; you must have a



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more delicate instrument than that. And if I were giving advice to any human being on the pursuit of happiness, it would be to culture the mind and heart, to receive the wonderful symphonies the world is only too eager to give.

Through the progress of medical science the average length of life has increased about fourteen years. What does that mean? It means to me fourteen hundred million years of human life—largely given to the young, it is true, but what a blessing has been given by medical science to the Republic in the last half century. When I meet a distinguished member of that body who would sacrifice his health or life for the progress of the world, I feel like lifting my hat to him. We used to have yellow fever in the South. There was a great deal of typhoid, smallpox, tuberculosis, cancer, etc. We shall practically wipe from the face of the earth every disease known to man in the next half century if the same progress is made. At Panama, what we did was due to sanitation. We caught a mosquito, poured oil in his eye and sang rock-a-bye-baby. We could not dig the canal until we put the mosquitos to sleep. Had the French known this they would have built the canal. Often a real blessing comes from a seeming evil. Let us hope that out of the tragedy now being enacted in Europe science will in some measure improve conditions.

I have looked over the palaces of Henry VIII and Elizabeth, but found no indication of happiness. When we think that Henry VIII's wives never rode in an automobile, did not have steam-heated apartments, electric lights, etc., how could they be happy? Go back to Moses. He was pretty nearly the whole thing for forty years in the wilderness. When they reached the land of promise they let him look in, but would not let him go in. Then there was David with his unruly sons and Solomon with his thousand wives. They had troubles of their own. But I would rather be David, who wrote the 23d Psalm. There was Alexander who wept because there were no more worlds to conquer, and died at an early age, and there was Julius Cæsar, murdered by his friends, and Napoleon Bonaparte





who conquered continental Europe and died a miserable prisoner on St. Helena. There was Bismarck, who ruled Europe for a generation, and Napoleon III who ruled in splendor for twenty years, and Josephine who died at last a discarded wife and broken-hearted widow, and Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt and of human hearts.

Kings and queens are but the playthings of the ages. No sovereign dies but other hearts are glad, and even at the bedside are heard the hastening feet of those who do honor to his successor. So rather than have great power without the affections of the people, rather than have wealth which I could not use for the uplift of my fellow-men, I would rather be a Pilgrim gathering about me those I love. We finally come back to the middle class to find the sweetest happiness. If in order to attain to the highest happiness you must be a millionaire, then no man has a right to inveigh against modern civilization, but most folks are about as happy as they can be. A black hand society threatened to steal a certain man's wife if he did not pay \$5,000 at a certain place on a certain day. He wrote back, saying, "I have not the money, but your proposition appeals to me."

Some wonder if the institutions which the fathers founded are to go down in dust. Had they been built in one generation they might go to dust in another. Had they been built in a century, they might fall to decay in another century. But all times, all peoples, all civilizations have paid tribute to American institutions, and it will take as many centuries of the future to destroy them as it has taken centuries of the past to create them. That means to my mind that Old Glory will float aloft when Gabriel blows his trumpet to call us home. And I would that the affairs of the Republic might be conducted on such a lofty plane that on some sweet day the Grand Army of the Republic, North and South, might bear the Stars and Stripes aloft through the gates ajar along the golden street, and place it at last beside the throne above, a companion



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to the cross, to live forever as time is measured by the princes and angels of the eternal world.

I have always thought of the Philippines just as I think of triplets, something you can't advocate and you can't give away. A friend of mine found triplets on the doorstep once; he had never advocated them, but he is putting them through the university now. Who knows but that is his part in the uplift of civilization.

I believe we cannot have a strong government without a snow-drift. You cannot reproduce New England people in Southern California. We must feed such climate from the North. If you could exchange the climate of Minnesota for that of Old Mexico, our climate would stop the Mexican revolutions quicker than the American Army could do it. We ought to sit up nights to thank God that he took time to tip the earth up  $23\frac{1}{2}$  degrees from the plane of its orbit, thus making a temperate zone for the United States. For to our climate, more than to any other single factor, must we attribute our wonderful civilization.

We have done a few things in the Philippines. We have taught the little brown folks to think our thoughts, to do our deeds and to some extent to wear our clothes. Some Americans went to the Philippines when the war was over and tried to start a Christian Endeavor Society, but had to give it up because they couldn't find anything to pin the badges to.

Some thought a generation ago that the so-called new woman of that time would destroy our institutions with the innovations of dress she was introducing. I know nothing of the new woman, for I have never seen an old one, but I have read a good deal about woman in my time. The first I read was in the Good Book which tells the story of creation, for the work of creation like every other well-wrought drama, wound up with a wedding in the last act. The work of creation was about completed. God had said, let there be light and there was light. The beasts of the field and birds of the air had been named and numbered. Grass was already green upon the hillsides. Man had been created in the morning, and Adam and the angels were out





singing in the garden, when it was discovered they were a little short of soprano. So woman had to be created to fill in the octave between the human and the divine. I have sometimes thought of her as the postscript of creation—and what a postscript! And yet we cannot pass the subject by with the mere reflection that she is only a side issue. She may have begun that way, but she is pretty nearly the whole thing now. I said I knew nothing of the new woman, but I do know one. I hope you have her in your homes, for she is only a little tot. Three or four summers have touched her lips with wisdom, and left the sunshine in her clustering hair. Her spirits are as blithe and buoyant as a bird, her thoughts as light and airy as the sky-blown thistledown. She clings to your hand in the morning and is eager for your home-coming when the shadows fall, being oftentimes found peeping through panels of the gate where her greeting is ingenuous and sincere. She is the new woman with the world before her, and with her toys and her playhouse she is waiting for the future, and you press her to your bosom while she waits. Yet a few years and other haunts shall know her and other hearts be hers, and then, too, other cares may come, but though the home nest has long been deserted and many years have flown, she is still to you the little burst of sunshine and unbroken package of delight, while her baby words with beveled edges catch the ear, and though you are a century old your heart is a hundred years young. And then you understand Him who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not," for the best thing on earth is the little tot.

So neither the new woman, nor the Philippines, nor empire, nor any of the great questions arising in our civilization can drag our institutions into dust. But turning to all the victories over superstitions in the past, to religious progress, to scientific achievement, to exploded fallacies, to relieved oppression, and best of all to the success of our great experiment in free government based on the common interests of mankind, we may safely and confidently predict that Columbia, her chariot hitched to a galaxy of stars, shall scale the heights of human possibilities, and bear us on from Plymouth Rock toward the Rock of Ages.



CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

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Constitution and By-Laws

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## Constitution and By-Laws

We, the subscribers, hereby create the Association herein named, and adopt the following as its Constitution and By-Laws:

### I. Name

The name of the Association shall be

The New England Society of Pennsylvania

### II. Object

Its object shall be charity and good-fellowship, and the honoring of a worthy ancestry.

### III. Membership

1. Any male person of good character, eighteen years of age, or older, wherever residing, a native, or descendant of a native, of any New England State, shall be eligible to membership and shall become a member by participating in the creation of this Society, or by the majority vote of the Society, or of its Council, subscribing to these Articles, and paying an admission fee of five dollars (\$5.00).

2. The Society, by a two-thirds vote of its members present, at any regular meeting, may suspend from the privileges of the Society, or remove altogether, any person guilty of gross misconduct.

3. Any member who shall have failed to pay his dues for three consecutive years, without giving reasons satisfactory to the Council, shall, after thirty days' notice of such failure, be dropped from the roll.





# Constitution and By-Laws of the

## IV. Annual Meetings

1. The Annual Meeting shall be held not less than one week before the Annual Festival, and at such time and place as shall be determined by the Council. Notice of the same shall be given in the Philadelphia daily papers, and be mailed through the post office to each member of the Society.

2. Special meetings may be called by the President or a Vice-President, or, in the event of their absence from the city, by any two members of the Council.

## V. Council

1. At each Annual Meeting there shall be elected a President, a First and Second Vice-President, a Treasurer, a Secretary, a Chaplain, and a Physician, to serve one year, and until their successors are chosen; at the Annual Meeting, in 1895, there shall also be elected twelve Directors, who, upon entering upon office, shall divide themselves by lot into three classes of four each, one class to serve one year, one class two years, and one class three years. At the Annual Meeting in 1896, and each subsequent year, there shall be elected four Directors to serve three years, or until their successors are elected. The Officers and Directors elected each year shall enter upon office on the first of January next succeeding, and, together with the Directors holding over, shall constitute the Council.

Of the Council there shall be four standing committees:

(a.) On Admission, consisting of the First Vice-President, the Secretary, and four Directors.

(b.) On Finance, consisting of the officers of the Society, except the Chaplain and Physician.

(c.) On Charity, consisting of the Chaplain, the Physician, and four Directors.



# New England Society of Pennsylvania

(d.) On Entertainment, consisting of the Second Vice-President, and four Directors.

2. The Council shall fill any vacancy which shall occur in any office, or in the position of Director.

## VI. Duties of Officers

1. The President, or, in his absence, the First Vice-President, or, if he, too, is absent, then the Second Vice-President, shall preside at all meetings of the Society or the Council. In the absence, at any time, of all these, then a temporary chairman shall be chosen.

2. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Council, and shall have the custody of the seal of the Society.

3. The Treasurer shall have charge of all moneys and securities of the Society; he shall, under the direction of the Finance Committee, pay all its bills, and at the meeting of the said committee next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society, he shall make full and detailed report.

## VII. Duties of Committees

1. The Committee on Admission shall consider and report to the Council, or to the Society, upon the names of all persons submitted for membership.

2. The Finance Committee shall audit all claims against the Society, shall see to the proper investment of its surplus funds, if any; and, through a sub-committee, shall audit annually the accounts of the Treasurer.

3. The Committee on Charity shall disburse, in conformity to the objects of the Society, all moneys appropriated by the Council for charitable purposes, and make report thereof at the meeting of the Council next preceding the Annual Meeting of the Society.



## Constitution and By-Laws of the

4. The Committee on Entertainment shall, under the direction of the Council, provide for the Annual Festival.

### VIII. Changes

The Council may enlarge or diminish the duties and powers of the officers and committees at its pleasure.

### IX. Charity

1. The Council may appropriate a portion of the annual income of the Society, not exceeding three-fourths, to the relief of indigent or unfortunate persons of New England origin.

2. The widow or children of a deceased member, if in need, shall be entitled, for five successive years, to an annuity from the funds of the Society, equal to the full amount which such member shall have actually paid into its Treasury; such annuity, however, shall in no case be paid to such widow after she shall have again married, nor to children after they shall be able to earn their own livelihood.

### X. Quorum

Fifteen members shall constitute a quorum of the Society; of the Council, five members, and of the committees, a majority.

### XI. Fees

The annual dues, after the first year of membership, shall be three dollars; but any person admitted a member may become a life member by paying fifty dollars, and shall thereby be exempt from paying the admission fee of five dollars and annual dues.







# New England Society of Pennsylvania

## XII. Annual Festival

An Annual Festival of the Society shall be held on the twenty-second of December, except when that day is Sunday, and then the Festival shall be held on the day following, at such time and place and in such manner as shall be determined by the Council. The cost of the same shall be at the charge of those attending it.

## XIII. Motto and Seal

1. The motto of the Society shall be  
    *"Veritas et Libertas."*

2. The seal of the Society shall have in the center a representation of the "Mayflower" at anchor in Plymouth harbor, surrounded by concentric rings, on the inner of which shall be the motto, and the date 1620; on the next the name of the Society and the date 1881, and on the next a wreath of mayflowers and entwined scrolls, bearing the name of New England Colonies and States.

## XIV. Disposition of Property

### IN CASE OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY.

This organization is intended to be perpetual, but, if for any reason whatsoever, it shall at any time be deemed best by a majority of those present at an annual meeting at which a quorum of members shall be present, that the same shall be dissolved (notice having been given in the call for said meeting that the question of dissolution would be considered), or if at any time there shall have been failure for three successive years to hold an annual meeting, then and in such event, and immediately thereafter, the Treasurer shall transfer and deliver all moneys and other property of the Society to the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for its sole and exclusive use forever.



### XV. Amendment

1. These articles may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, the proposed amendment having been approved by the Council, and notice of such proposed amendment sent to each member with the notice of the annual meeting.

2. They may also be amended at any meeting of the Society, provided that the alteration shall have been submitted at a previous meeting.

3. No amendment or alteration shall be made without the approval of two-thirds of the members present at the time of their final consideration, not less than twenty-five voting for such alteration or amendment.



## Members





# New England Society of Pennsylvania

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## Life Members

Baker, George Fales, M.D.,	421 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1898.
Battles, Harry H.,	108 South Twelfth Street.	Oct., 1901.
Bradway, William,	Haverford.	Mch., 1908.
Busch, Henry P.,	324 South Seventeenth Street.	Nov., 1910.
Busch, Miers,	1006 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1910.
Capp, Seth Bunker	P. O. Box 2054, Philadelphia.	Mch., 1915.
Clothier, Morris L.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1896.
Dreer, William F.,	714 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1894.
Earle, George H.,	1337 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Frothingham, Theodore,	1709 Locust Street.	Dec., 1886.
Hoffman, George F.,	312 Market Street.	Nov., 1891.
Lewis, Richard A.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1881.
Littlefield, H. W.,	West Walnut Lane.	Dec., 1881.
Milne, Caleb J., Jr.,	2029 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Milne, David,	School-house Lane, Gtn.	Oct., 1903.
Morris, Effingham B.,	Girard Trust Building.	Dec., 1902.
Riley, Lewis A.,	1509 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1904.
Smith, Horace E.,	1108 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1914.
Vinton, Charles H., M.D.,	413 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1902.

## Annual Members

Adams, Benjamin,	605 Hale Building.	Dec., 1914.
Alden, Ezra Hyde,	Commercial Trust Building.	Nov., 1907.
Allen, Alfred R., M.D.,	2013 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1913.
Allyn, Dr. Herman B.,	501 South Forty-second St.	Nov., 1894.
Andrews, Thomas Wood,	Merion.	Jan., 1914.
Appleton, Prof. William H.,	Clinton Apartments.	Nov., 1915.
Atterbury, W. W.,	Broad Street Station.	Jan., 1905.
Ayer, F. W.,	308 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Bailey, Joseph T.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Bailey, Julius A.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Charles W.,	Strafford.	Nov., 1901.
Baily, Frederick L.,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1911.
Bancroft, Addison F.,	264 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1901.
Banks, Clayton F.,	Bryn Mawr.	Feb., 1914.



# Names of Annual Members of the

Banks, George W.,	Aldine Hotel.	Jan., 1889.
Barclay, Hugh Balfour,	Merion.	Dec., 1913.
Barnes, John Hampton,	1817 DeLancey Place.	Dec., 1889.
Barnes, William H.,	Devon.	Dec., 1889.
Barney, Charles D.,	Ogontz.	Nov., 1901.
Bartol, George E.,	1932 Locust Street.	Dec., 1892.
Bassett, Frank L.,	1701 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Bassett, George G.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1905.
Battles, Frank,	131 South Fifth Street.	Nov., 1892.
Beach, Charles A.,	Reading Terminal.	Jan., 1913.
Beck, Hon. James M.,	55 Wall Street, New York.	Nov., 1898.
Belding, William S.,	1211 Arch Street.	Dec., 1911.
Bell, C. Edward,	53 East Cheltenham Ave., Gtn.	Sept., 1916.
Bement, William P.,	3817 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1898.
Bemis, Royal W., M.D.,	2512 North Fifth Street.	Dec., 1902.
Bent, Felton	Haverford.	Dec., 1911.
Bent, Stedman,	6040 Drexel Road.	Dec., 1899.
Blake, Barton F.,	Merion.	Dec., 1881.
Boone, John Allen,	318 South Broad Street.	Dec., 1906.
Borden, E. Shirley,	2038 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1893.
Boyd, James,	Haverford.	Dec., 1887.
Bradford, Albert G.,	4712 Springfield Avenue.	Dec., 1897.
Bradley, Newell C.,	523 Hansbury Street.	Dec., 1911.
Bradway, Edward T.,	Woodbury, N. J.	Mch., 1908.
Brazier, H. Bartol,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1901.
Brinley, Charles A.,	247 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Brinley, Charles E.,	250 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1908.
Brown, Andrew Vinton,	3423 North Nineteenth Street.	Oct., 1903.
Brown, Henry W.,	435 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Brown, John A. S.,	1524 North Seventeenth St.	Feb., 1896.
Buckley, Monroe,	328 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1907.
Burbank, Wm. H., D.D.,	Phoenixville.	Dec., 1906.
Burnham, George, Jr.,	1421 Chestnut Street.	May, 1884.
Burnham, William,	Harrison Building.	Dec., 1887.
Burt, Edward W.,	Denckla Building.	Dec., 1888.
Butler, Edgar H.,	5919 Main St., Germantown.	Dec., 1895.
Carpenter, Harvey N.,	2320 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Carstairs, Daniel Haddock,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Carstairs, J. Haseltine,	254 South Third Street.	Dec., 1895.
Castle, William H.,	4241 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Chandler, Theophilus P.,	1043 Real Estate Building.	Oct., 1897.



# New England Society of Pennsylvania

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Chapin, Philip E.,		Apl., 1910.
Chapman, James H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Chase, Edward Berwind,	Commercial Trust Building.	Nov., 1909.
Child, Charles S.,	217 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Church, Arthur L.,	500 North Broad Street.	Apl., 1901.
Church, Edgar M.,	2046 Locust Street.	Nov., 1901.
Chute, Albert P.,	1719 N. Thirty-third Street.	Dec., 1916.
Clark, Charles E.,	4115 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1886.
Clark, Herbert L.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Clark, Percy H.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clark, Walton,	Chestnut Hill.	Jan., 1902.
Clayton, Paul,	316 Philadelphia Bank Bldg.	Dec., 1912.
Cleaver, Albert N.,	South Bethlehem.	Nov., 1902.
Clement, John B.,	3801 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Closson, James H., M.D.,	53 West Cheltenham Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Clothier, Isaac H., Jr.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1901.
Clothier, Walter,	405 Arch Street.	Dec., 1900.
Collier, John J.,	North American Building.	Dec., 1903.
Collins, Philip S.,	Curtis Bldg., 6th and Walnut.	Dec., 1916.
Colton, Sabin W., Jr.,	321 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Comey, Arthur M.,	Upland Avenue, Chester, Pa.	Jan., 1917.
Comey, Robert H.,	Wenonah, N. J.	Dec., 1916.
Conn, Charles E.,	Haverford, Pa.	Mch., 1915.
Converse, Bernard T.,	500 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1904.
Converse, John W.,	111 Commercial Trust Building.	Dec., 1906.
Conwell, Rev. Russell H.,	2020 North Broad Street.	Jan., 1887.
Cook, Gustavus W.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Cook, Richard Y.,	316 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Corbin, Elbert A., Jr.,	432 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1904.
Cornish, Thomas E.,	Union League.	Dec., 1881.
Corthell, Ernest C.,	4426 Chestnut Street.	July, 1913.
Costello, Peter E.,	Tacony.	Oct., 1903.
Crosman, Prof. Charles S.,	Haverford.	Oct., 1898.
Culver, Martin B., Dr.,	1529 Locust Street.	Dec., 1895.
Curtis, Cyrus H. K.,	Sixth and Walnut Streets.	Dec., 1888.
Cushman, Capt. John F.,	Burlington Apartments.	Nov., 1908.
Cuthbert, Allen Brooks,	P. R. R., Altoona.	Dec., 1891.
Daland, Judson, M.D.,	317 South Eighteenth Street.	Mch., 1908.
Darby, Edwin T., M.D.,	Lansdowne.	Dec., 1889.
Darlington, Herbert Seymour,	1126 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.





## Names of Annual Members of the

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Davis, Carleton E.,	2025 Upland Way, Overbrook.	Dec., 1912.
DeCoster, Henry Seymour,	420 South Forty-fifth Street.	Nov., 1901.
DeKraft, William,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1911.
Delano, Eugene,	12 Wash. Square, North, N.Y.	Dec., 1888.
Denny, George Addison,	Jenkintown.	Dec., 1900.
Dexter, E. Milton,	1218 Spruce Street.	Feb., 1887.
Dodge, Kern,	5135 Pulaski Ave.	Dec., 1912.
Doe, Charles A.,	146 North Tenth Street.	Dec., 1903.
Duane, Russell,	1617 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Dugan, William J., M.D.,		Dec., 1907.
Dungan, Chester B.,	4334 Sansom Street.	Nov., 1904.
Earle, Morris,	918 Chestnut Street.	Mch., 1895.
Eaton, William W.,	1317 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1915.
Eckels, Mervin J., D.D.,	Carlisle.	Dec., 1900.
Edmunds, Hon. George F.,	Pasadena, Cal.	Dec., 1896.
Elliot, A. H.,	Wayne.	Dec., 1912.
Ellis, Henry C.,	2319 Green Street.	Dec., 1891.
Ellison, William Rodman,	24 South Sixth Street.	Dec., 1897.
Elwell, William P.,	1933 Wallace Street.	Dec., 1885.
Emery, William,	Williamsport.	Mch., 1908.
Este, Charles, Jr.,	20th St. and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1903.
Esty, Robert P.,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Evans, Charles T.,	428 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1890.
Evans, Herbert Spencer,	7 Hamilton Road, Glen Ridge,	Mch., 1908.
Evans, Shepley W.,	Merion. [N. J.]	Jan., 1888.
Evans, Wilson Lay,	5104 Larchwood Avenue.	Mch., 1908.
Faires, James D.,	3808 Locust Street.	Dec., 1911.
Farnum, Edward S. W.,	101 W. Graver's Lane.	Dec., 1895.
Farr, Edward Lincoln,	Wenonah, N. J.	Nov., 1908.
Felton, Edgar C.,	Haverford.	Dec., 1899.
Fenn, T. Legaré	Ridley Park, Pa.	Nov., 1916.
Ferris, Rev. Geo. H., D.D.,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1910.
Flagg, Stanley G., Jr.,	1723 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1898.
Fletcher, Edward C. B.,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Fletcher, Gustavus B.,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Fletcher, G. W. B.,	Twelfth and Chestnut Streets.	Dec., 1903.
Gerry, F. R.,	1835 Market Street.	Mch., 1885.
Gile, Ben Clark, M.D.,	1906 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1906.
Gleason, Charles K.,	75 Worth Street, N. Y.	Oct., 1912.
Goodwin, Harold,	3927 Locust Street.	Dec., 1881.



# New England Society of Pennsylvania

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Greene, Ryland W.,	Seventh and Locust Streets.	Dec., 1903.
Greenough, Grafton,	4808 Trinity Place.	Dec., 1912.
Greenough, Rev. William,	1712 Franklin Street.	Dec., 1891.
Hagar, Walter F.,	626 Westview Street.	Dec., 1900.
Hale, Henry S.,	1510 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1890.
Hale, H. W. K.,	608 Perry Building.	Dec., 1903.
Hale, J. Warren,	6323 Sherwood Rd., Overbrk.	Dec., 1894.
Hamilton, Charles R.,	1121 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Harmar, William W.,		Dec., 1911.
Henry, Bayard,	1438 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1892.
Hill, George H.,	3601 Baring Street.	Dec., 1888.
Hinckley, John C.,	822 Witherspoon Bldg.	Dec., 1915.
Hodge, Thomas L.,	444 Stafford Street, Gtn.	Jan., 1897.
Hopkins, William P.,	Lock Haven.	Oct., 1912.
Houghton, Charles W., M.D.,	Wynnewood.	Dec., 1897.
Howard, Daniel D.,	Ridley Park.	Feb., 1914.
Howard-Smith, R. Spurrier,	4838 Pulaski Avenue, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Howe, Frank P.,		Dec., 1894.
Howe, Frank, Jr.,	130 W. 44th Street, N. Y.	Oct., 1912.
Howlett, Charles E.,	149 Pelham Road.	Dec., 1892.
Hubbard, Charles D.,	Wyncote.	Nov., 1901.
Huey, Arthur B.,	602 Commonwealth Tr. Bldg.	Dec., 1896.
Hutchins, J. Warner,	1328 Walnut Street.	Apl., 1903.
Hutchinson, Jos. B.,	1304 Spruce Street.	Jan., 1914.
Jackson, Lothrop,	Palmyra, N. J.	Nov., 1906.
Janes, William P.,	1021 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1890.
Jarrett, James T.,	3625 Spring Garden Street.	Oct., 1907.
Johnson, Alba B.,	500 North Broad Street.	Dec., 1891.
Johnson, Alba B., Jr.,	Rosemont.	Dec., 1915.
Johnson, Edward Hine,	2211 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1896.
Johnson, Reeves K.,	500 North Broad Street.	Oct., 1912.
Jones, J. Levering,	Land Title Building.	Oct., 1912.
Jordan, Harry T.,	1118 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Keene, Albert A.,	621 Cham. of Com., Boston.	Dec., 1886.
Kellogg, Hosford D.,	Haverford.	Nov., 1901.
Kelly, Albert Frederick,	Bryn Mawr.	Nov., 1896.
Kent, Henry T.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1892.
Kent, Everett Leonard,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1912.



## Names of Annual Members of the

Kent, Henry T., Jr.,	Clifton Heights.	Dec., 1912.
Kent, Russell H.,	Clifton Heights	Dec., 1912.
Kisterbock, John,	2004 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
Kisterbock, Josiah, Jr.,	3824 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1894.
Leonard, Frederick M.,	119 South Fourth Street.	Feb., 1888.
Leonard, M. Hayden,	4243 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1903.
Lewis, Francis D.,	934 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1881.
Lewis, Henry A.,	209 South Third Street.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis,	N. W. Cor. Broad and Arch.	Dec., 1901.
Lillie, Lewis Converse,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Lillie, Samuel Morris,	328 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Ludington, Charles H., Jr.,	Ardmore.	Nov., 1901.
Lyman, William R.,	1101 Market Street.	Dec., 1894.
McDowell, John A.,	305 Philadelphia Bank Bldg.	Mch., 1895.
Magoun, Henry A.,	Haddonfield, N. J.	Dec., 1911.
Mapes, George E.,	1932 North Twenty-second St.	Dec., 1887.
Marshall, Geo. Morley, M.D.,	1819 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1891.
Mears, William A.,	1420 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1899.
Mehl, Alfred S.,	1020 Race Street.	Dec., 1915.
Merrill, Charles Warren,	1208 N. Broad Street.	Nov., 1905.
Merrill, George Irving,	602 Commonwealth Building.	Dec., 1907.
Miller, Prof. Leslie W.,	320 South Broad Street.	Oct., 1898.
Miller, Percy Chase,	320 S. Broad Street.	Dec., 1916.
Millett, George Herbert,	1301 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1914.
Mitchell, J. N., M.D.,	The Clinton.	Dec., 1901.
Monroe, Josiah,	Hamilton Court.	Dec., 1885.
Montelius, William Edward,	929 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1894.
Montgomery, G. Dodge,	Wynnewood.	Jan., 1914.
Moore, Henry D.,	701 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1905.
Morgan, Frank E.,	1629 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1887.
Morgan, George P.,	32 North Front Street.	Dec., 1903.
Mumford, Edward W.,	925 Filbert Street.	Dec., 1908.
Muzzey, Frank W.,	1816 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1887.
Niles, Rev. Charles M.,	Atlantic City, N. J.	Mch., 1915.
North, Ralph H.,	Boyer Street, Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1891.
Packard, Charles S. W.,	517 Chestnut Street.	Jan., 1902.
Page, Dr. Henry F.,	315 South Sixteenth Street.	Dec., 1915.
Passmore, Ellis P.,	Coulter and Stanley Streets.	Dec., 1911.
Passmore, Lincoln Alan,	2815 Queen Lane.	Dec., 1915.





## New England Society of Pennsylvania

Passmore, Lincoln K.,	6th and Walnut Streets.	Dec., 1905.
Patterson, Wistar Evans,	Union League.	Oct., 1897.
Pearl, Frank H.,	125 East Mt. Airy Avenue.	Jan., 1913.
Peet, Walter F.,	1229 Erie Avenue.	Oct., 1909.
Peirce, Harold,	222 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1894.
Peters, F. C.,	Ardmore.	Oct., 1912.
Pettingill, John D.,	415 E. Gowen Ave., Mt. Airy.	Apl., 1910.
Pierce, Daniel T.,	400 S. Fifteenth Street.	Nov., 1916.
Pile, Rufus Moody,	1610 Mount Vernon Street.	Nov., 1899.
Plummer, Everett H.,	512 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1885.
Plummer, Everett H., Jr.,	249 South Forty-sixth Street.	Dec., 1904.
Plummer, Warren,	5010 Pine Street.	Dec., 1912.
Plummer, William T.,	Bleddyn Avenue, Ardmore.	Dec., 1901.
Poole, Charles P.,	1840 South Camac Street.	Dec., 1895.
Priestley, George C.,	Land Title Building.	June, 1916.
Putnam, Earl B.,	1926 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1901.
Randle, George Mather,	566 Drexel Building.	Dec., 1888.
Reeves, Francis B.,	McKean Ave. and Clapier St.	Dec., 1896.
Reynolds, George N.,	Lancaster.	Dec., 1893.
Richards, Joseph Ernest,	Radnor.	Dec., 1911.
Richards, Joseph T.,	718A Commercial Trust Bldg.	Jan., 1911.
Richardson, Hon. H. A.,	Dover, Del.	Mch., 1907.
Risley, Samuel Dotis, M.D.,	2018 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1907.
Robinson, John Trumbull,	22 South Eighteenth Street.	Dec., 1907.
Rowland, William Lee,	2815 Gray's Ferry Road.	Dec., 1896.
Rudd, Alexander H.,	Media.	Dec., 1911.
Safford, Thomas S.,	Swarthmore.	Dec., 1895.
Sanborn, Edward H.,	39 Fisher's Lane, Gtn.	Jan., 1901.
Sargent, Winthrop,	Haverford.	Dec., 1901.
Schofield, Herbert M.,	Sharon Hill.	Nov., 1914.
Scott, E. Irvin,	Seventh and Glenwood Ave.	Dec., 1895.
Sellers, Coleman, Jr.,	3301 Baring Street.	Dec., 1901.
Sellers, Horace Wells,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1896.
Sewall, Arthur W.,	1206 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1915.
Shattuck, Frank R.,	1834 Land Title Building.	Dec., 1901.
Shaw, Frederic,	611 West Upsal Street.	Dec., 1881.
Shaw, William Warren,	1635 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1905.
Shelton, Frederick H.,	1714 Delancey Street.	Nov., 1901.
Sherman, Charles P.,	1001 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1886.



## Names of Annual Members of the

Shumway, A. A.,	341 Tyler Ave., Trenton, N. J.	May, 1887.
Silvester, Learoyd,	Cynwyd.	Apl., 1901.
Simpson, William R.,	4200 Wissahickon.	Oct., 1912.
Skinner, Frank Bevin,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1891.
Smith, Charles Lathrop,	1211 Arch Street.	Dec., 1911.
Smith, Leonard O.,	Norwich, Conn.	Dec. 1885.
Smith, W. I. Clarke,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Smith, William C.,	6374 Drexel Road.	Nov., 1906.
Smyth, Calvin M.,	1206 Arch Street.	Dec., 1896.
Smyth, Isaac S., Jr.,	1218 Arch Street.	Nov., 1901.
Snowman, Albert E.,	707 Real Estate Trust Bldg.	Dec., 1894.
Southwick, James L.,	141 S. Penn. Av., Atl. City, N. J.	Dec., 1887.
Sparhawk, John, Jr.,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1883.
Spaulding, Frederick C.,	Ardmore.	Dec., 1911.
Staples, Joseph C.,	Penllyn.	Dec., 1915.
Steere, Jonathan M.,	Girard Trust Company.	Oct., 1903.
Stockwell, Herbert G.,	831 Land Title Building.	Nov., 1901.
Stockwell, Joseph F.,	6340 Woodbine Avenue.	Dec., 1911.
Strawbridge, Frederic H.,	801 Market Street.	Dec., 1908.
Streeter, Wilson A.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Apl., 1914.
Strout, Charles H.,	Wayne.	Jan., 1904.
Stuart, Edward T.,	2225 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1902.
Swift, Robert W.,	Syracuse, N. Y.	Dec., 1912.
Synnott, Thomas W.,	Wenonah, N. J.	Dec., 1905.
Taber, George H.,	Frick Bldg. Annex, Pittsburg.	Dec., 1900.
Tatnall, Henry,	Bryn Mawr.	Apl., 1910.
Thayer, Albert R.,		Oct., 1907.
Thomas, Chas. Hermon, M.D.,	3634 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1888.
Thompson, A. F.,	712 Chestnut Street.	Nov., 1892.
Thompson, Edwin Stanley,	Mt. Airy.	Dec., 1904.
Tomkins, Rev. Floyd W., S.T.D.,	1904 Walnut Street.	Jan., 1907.
Tower, Hon. Charlemagne,	228 South Seventh Street.	Nov., 1909.
Treat, Frederick H.,	Wayne.	Nov., 1899.
Tuller, John J., M.D.,	2108 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1912.
Tuttle, James H.,	Bryn Mawr.	Dec., 1914.
Tyler, Sidney F.,	1234 Land Title Building.	Oct., 1897.
Ulrick, Freedom N.,	1411 Walnut Street.	Dec., 1911.
Van Baun, Wm. Weed, M.D.,	1404 Spruce Street.	Nov., 1907.
Van Dyke, Theodore A., Jr.,	Union League.	Dec., 1912.
Van Rensselaer, Alexander,	Eighteenth and Walnut Sts.	Nov., 1901.



## New England Society of Pennsylvania

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Vaughan, Charles P.,	5911 Overbrook Avenue.	May, 1916.
Vaughan, Ira P.,	240 W. Susquehanna Avenue.	Dec., 1916.
Ward, E. Tillson, M.D.,	1415 South Broad Street.	Nov., 1901.
Warner, Edward O.,	1205 Franklin Bank Building.	Oct., 1911.
Warren, Henry M.,	Devon.	Dec., 1908.
Warren, T. H.,	421 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1901.
Waugh, Archie E.,	1223 Arch Street.	Dec., 1913.
Weaver, Joseph B.,	1218 Chestnut Street.	Apl., 1910.
Weitzel, E. Boyd,	42d and Chester Avenue.	Dec., 1900.
Weston, S. Burns,	1324 Spruce Street.	Dec., 1908.
Whitcomb, Charles M.,	Model Farm Station U.	Dec., 1894.
Whiting, Frank R.,	Glenwood Av., and Dauphin St.	Dec., 1908.
Williams, John B.,	Curtis Building, 6th and Walnut	Feb., 1917.
Williams, Parker S.,	Villanova.	Dec., 1896.
Winsor, James D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Winsor, William D.,	261 South Fourth Street.	Dec., 1881.
Wood, George,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1893.
Wood, Grahame,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1897.
Wood, Richard D.,	626 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1904.
Wood, Walter,	400 Chestnut Street.	Dec., 1910.
Woodward, Dr. George,	708 North American Building.	Dec., 1899.
Worden, Rev. James Avery,	4208 Walnut Street.	Nov., 1901.
Wurts, John S.,	6628 Greene Street.	Oct., 1909.





## Obituary



## Obituary



**Samuel D. Austin** died December 14, 1916. He was born near Norwich, Connecticut, December 22, 1847.

Mr. Austin's business life was spent in the tobacco industry. He traveled much abroad and became interested in old armor and arms, of which he had a notable collection. Mr. Austin was also a great admirer of Charles Dickens. He owned "The Battle of Life," of which only three copies are known, and his first edition of "The Pickwick Papers" is said to be the finest in existence.

He became a member of this Society in December, 1906.

**Edward P. Borden** died in Philadelphia, December 15, 1916. He was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, February 12, 1836, one of a family widely known for the achievements of its manufacturers and merchants. His father was Colonel Richard Borden, and his mother, Abby W. Durfee.

He was in business with the Fall River Iron Works until he moved to Philadelphia in 1864. Here he joined the firm of Harris, Peabody and Company, which afterward became Shortridge, Borden and Company. This firm dissolved in 1887, after which Mr. Borden was in no active business.

He was a Charter member of this Society, joining in December, 1881, and was a member of its Council in 1891, and again from 1902 until the time of his death.

**John Tabele Brown** died at his residence in Chestnut Hill on September 29, 1915. He was born in Philadelphia, May 11, 1837. His father, Paul S. Brown, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts.



## Members Deceased during the Year

Mr. Brown was for many years, and until his retirement in 1894, a member of the firm of Brown, DeTurek and Company, Philadelphia, importers of and dealers in upholstery goods.

He was a Knight Templar, a trustee of Trinity Presbyterian Church, Chestnut Hill, and a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Archaeological Institute of America.

Mr. Brown joined this Society in December, 1894.

**Charles Chauncey** died on April 3, 1916. He was the son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Sewall Salisbury Chauncey.

Both his father and his mother were descendants of distinguished families of New England.

He was in direct descent from Hon. Charles Chauncey, a Colonial Judge of Massachusetts under George IV, and Charles Chauncey, one of the early Presidents of Harvard University. He graduated with honors from Harvard University in the Class of 1859. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia County in 1861. He volunteered shortly after his admission on the breaking out of the Civil War and on November 1, 1861, was commissioned First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was promoted Captain on April 1, 1862. He served with distinction in this regiment, participating in the battles of Gettysburg and of the Wilderness, and in Sheridan's raid through Virginia as well as in many other engagements.

He was honorably discharged, on account of disability received in the service, September 6, 1864, and then resumed the practice of law, which he continued until his death.

For many years Mr. Chauncey was a director of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company,





## New England Society of Pennsylvania

the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and Richmond and Petersburg Connection Railroad, and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Co.

He was a member of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, serving for a time as president, the Rittenhouse Club, the Law Association, Society of Colonial Wars, Indian Rights Association and the Loyal Legion, and was very active in all Civil Service Reform movements.

He was survived by a widow, who was Agnes Conway Robinson, daughter of the late Moncure Robinson.

Mr. Chauncey became a member of this Society in December, 1892.

**Clarence Howard Clark, Jr.**, died on January 9, 1916, at Pineland Club, Garnett, South Carolina. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1861, at the southwest corner of 42d and Locust Streets, the son of Clarence H. Clark and Annie Hampton Westcott.

Mr. Clark was a member of the firm of E. W. Clark & Company, Bankers, for over thirty years, and was also president of the Centennial National Bank of Philadelphia, succeeding his father upon his death in 1906; also a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and director of the Consolidated Elevator Company, Duluth. A man of sterling character, sound judgment and generous qualities. He had a wide circle of friends, and was an enthusiastic yachtsman. In club circles he was a leading figure, and his genial disposition made him exceedingly popular.

He is survived by his widow and two children, Mrs. John P. Hollingsworth and Mr. Clarence H. Clark, 3d. His home was Chestnutwold Farm, Devon.

He was a member of this Society since its organization in 1881.



## Members Deceased during the Year

**John Knill Cuming** died December 17, 1915. He was born in Plymouth, England, December 23, 1830. His parents settled in Canada when he was only five years of age, and Mr. Cuming lived there until 1854, when he married and moved to Abington, Massachusetts.

Here he engaged in shoe manufacturing until 1863, when on account of his health he removed to Caracas, Venezuela, when he again manufactured shoes and also imported American oils and flour. During his five years in South America Mr. Cuming saw three stormy revolutions. For fourteen months after the resignation of the American minister, Mr. Cuming was the representative of the United States in Venezuela.

In 1867 he returned to Philadelphia, where he took up the manufacture of leather under the firm name of Cuming and Patterson. He was the first president of the Tenth National Bank, and of the Columbia Avenue Trust Company. Mr. Cuming served in Select Council, was a member of the Board of City Trusts for twenty-two years, and chairman of the Girard Estate without the city. He was a member of the Union League.

Mr. Cuming joined this Society in December, 1888.

**Marcus Barclay Dwight, M.D.**, died May 9, 1916, in Philadelphia, after a long illness. He was born in Cortland County, New York, in 1851, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1873. For several years he practiced at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, but removed to Philadelphia in 1885. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, and one of the oldest Past Masters in Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dwight became a member of this Society in November, 1901. He was the physician of the Society from 1911 until the time of his death.



## New England Society of Pennsylvania

**Theodore Newell Ely**, M.A., died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., October 28, 1916. He was born in Watertown, New York, June 23, 1846, and was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York, in 1866, as a civil engineer. His first railroad connection was with the Fort Wayne Railroad in 1868, at Pittsburg. After holding important positions with that company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, he became connected with the motive power department of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1882.

Mr. Ely was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers (Great Britain), American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and many other technical and scientific bodies. He was a trustee of the Drexel Institute and of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and was long noted as a patron of art and music. He is survived by a son and three daughters.

Mr. Ely became a member of this Society in March, 1893. He served several terms as a director of the Society, and as first vice-president, and was president in 1909.

**Louis Samuel Fiske** died November 11, 1916, in his automobile, while on his way to the Radnor Hunt Club, Radnor, Pa. He was born at Sturbridge, Mass., February 14, 1844. He was the son of Samuel Lyon and Maria Louise Hodges Fiske.

Mr. Fiske was fourteenth in descent from Lord Symon Fiske, of Laxfield, Suffolk County, England. His earliest New England ancestor came from England in 1637, and settled near Boston.

Mr. Fiske was a successful wool merchant, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was an ardent Republican and a great lover of horses and of all out-door sports. He was a member of the Union League, Rittenhouse, Merion Cricket, Philadelphia Country







## Members Deceased During the Year

and other clubs, and was also a member of the Society of Colonial Wars.

He was a life member of this Society, which he joined in January, 1889, and was a member of the Council at the time of his death.

**Lincoln Godfrey** died February 9, 1916. He was born in Philadelphia May 17, 1850, and was educated in private schools.

He started in business with his father's firm, B. G. Godfrey and Company, dry goods merchants, becoming a member of the firm in 1871. He left the firm in 1873 to become a partner of William Simpson, Sons and Company, of which firm he was senior partner at the time of his death. He was vice-president of the Philadelphia National Bank, and for sixteen years a director of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was a member of the Union League, Rittenhouse, and many other clubs, and a member of The Society of Colonial Wars, and Sons of the Revolution.

He became a member of this Society in January, 1889, and was a director from 1895 to 1898.

**Herbert Marshall Howe, M.D.**, died on October 1, 1916, at his summer home, Ferry Cliff, Bristol, R. I. He was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and was seventy-three years of age. He was descended from James Howe, who settled in Roxbury in 1637, and on his mother's side from Richard Smith, who was the first Town Clerk (1680) of Bristol, Rhode Island.

Dr. Howe was the son of the late Bishop Mark Antony De Wolfe Howe, and a member of a family long distinguished in Rhode Island and in Pennsylvania. Dr. Howe came to Philadelphia in early childhood. He was graduated from the medical department of the University of



## **New England Society of Pennsylvania**

Pennsylvania in 1865. After practicing medicine for five years he went into business and was connected with the firm of Harrison, Havemeyer and Company, and afterward was a member of the firm of A. Pardee and Company, coal operators.

Himself an artist of no mean ability, Dr. Howe took a great interest in art education. He was a trustee of the Academy of Fine Arts, and chairman of its Committee of Instruction. He was also a trustee of the Drexel Institute, and a member of the Union League, Rittenhouse, New York Yacht and other clubs, and also of the Society of Colonel Wars.

Dr. Howe is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary W. Fell, and by four daughters.

He was a Charter member of this Society, joining in December, 1881. From 1894 to 1911 he was a director of the Society.

**John Lippincott Kinsey**, Esq., who died January, 1915, was born in Philadelphia August 29, 1846.

On September 30, 1871, he was admitted to the Bar in Philadelphia, and began a long and exceptionally useful public career. In 1879 he became a member of the School Board of his ward, and later was appointed to the Central Board of Education, where he served for thirteen years.

He also served with ability and distinction for long terms as Assistant District Attorney and City Solicitor, and at the time of his death had been for eight years Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

He is survived by his widow.

Judge Kinsey became a member of this Society in January, 1901.

**Rufus Woody Pile** died March 28, 1916, in Philadelphia. He was born at Jeffersonville, Indiana, June 25, 1844.



## Members Deceased during the Year

Mr. Pile retired in July, 1914, after more than forty-four years of service, from the position of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He began his railroad work as a ticket clerk in the office of the Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railway, now known as the Louisville Division of the "Panhandle" system.

He was a member of the Union League, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Masons.

Mr. Pile became a member of this Society in November, 1899.

**E. Burgess Warren** died at Philadelphia, January 16, 1917. He was born in Peru, Vermont, April 18, 1833, and was educated at Brandon, Vermont, and Glens Falls Academy, Glens Falls, New York. In 1852 he took a special course in chemistry at Harvard.

Mr. Warren, after a residence in Baltimore and in Washington, D. C., came to Philadelphia and went into business with his brother, under the name of Warren, Kirk and Company.

While in Washington he was interested in the refining of Lake Trinidad asphalt, paved the streets of Washington, and thus became one of the pioneers of the great asphalt industry.

He was married in 1858 to Miss Emma Bolton. He is survived by four daughters. Mr. Warren was a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, vice-president of The Art Club, chairman of the Art Committee of the Union League, and was a member of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Country Club, the New York Yacht Club, and many other organizations.

He was a charter member of this Society, joining in December, 1881, a director from 1893 to 1896, second vice president 1897 to 1899, and first vice-president in 1900.







## Names of Deceased Members

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Aldrich, Silas,	Dec., 1896.	Oct., 1905.
Allen, Francis Olcott,	Dec., 1897.	Dec., 1909.
Allyn, Isaac W.,	Nov., 1894.	Feb., 1896.
Andres, Hiram,	Dec., 1895.	May, 1898.
Atwood, J. Ward,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Austin, Samuel H.,	Dec., 1906.	Dec., 1916.
Bacon, Richard W.,	Dec., 1894.	Jan., 1912.
Baker, George D., D.D.,	Dec., 1900.	Dec., 1903.
Barker, Eben F.,	Dec., 1882.	Feb., 1908.
Barnes, Harry G.,	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1915.
Barrows, William Eliot,	Nov., 1896.	July, 1901.
Bartol, B. H.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1888.
Bates, Francis G.,	Nov., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Batterson, H. G., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1903.
Beck, J. Augustus,	Apl., 1901.	Sept., 1908.
Bement, William B.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1897.
Bent, Luther S.,	May, 1884.	Apl., 1915.
Bentley, Henry,	Dec., 1891.	Sept., 1895.
Biddle, A. Sydney,	Jan., 1890.	Apl., 1891.
Bigelow, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1911.
Bliss, Arthur Ames,	Nov., 1896.	May, 1913.
Bliss, Theodore,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1910.
Blynn, Henry,	Jan., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Boardman, George Dana, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1903.
Bond, Frank S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1912.
Borden, Edward P.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1916.
Bowles, P. P.,	Dec., 1885.	Mch., 1899.
Bradford, Samuel,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Bradley, J. W.,	Dec., 1881.	—, 1883.
Brazier, Joseph H.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1911.
Breed, William P., D.D.,	Dec., 1883.	Feb., 1889.
Brooks, James C.,	Dec., 1899.	Mch., 1912.
Brown, Daniel V.,	Oct., 1903.	Dec., 1915.
Brown, J. Tabeté,	Dec., 1894.	Sept., 1915.



# Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Brown, Samuel C.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1891.
Brush, Chauncey H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1911.
Buckland, Dr. Edw. H.,	Nov., 1908.	Jan., 1912.
Burnham, George,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1912.
Butler, John M.,	Dec., 1886.	May, 1904.
Caldwell, Frederick L.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1885.
Caldwell, Seth, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1900.
Caldwell, Stephen A.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1890.
Chauncey, Charles,	Dec., 1892.	Apl., 1916.
Church, W. A.,	Nov., 1901.	Dec., 1911.
Claffin, Waldo M.,	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1911.
Claghorn, James L.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1884.
Clapp, E. Herbert,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1895.
Clark, Clarence H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1906.
Clark, Clarence H., Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1916.
Clark, Edwin W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1904.
Cliff, George H.,	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1912.
Coffin, Edward W.,	Dec., 1896.	Dec., 1912.
Coffin, Lemuel,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1895.
Colburn, Arthur,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1901.
Collins, J. C.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1900.
Colton, J. Milton,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1913.
Converse, Charles A.,	Jan., 1891.	Aug., 1915.
Converse, John H.,	Jan., 1882.	May, 1910.
Cooke, Jay,	Dec., 1886.	Feb., 1905.
Cuming, John K.,	Dec., 1882.	Dec., 1915.
Curtin, Dr. Roland G.,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1913.
Dadmun, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Dana, Prof. Charles Edmund,	Oct., 1898.	Feb., 1914.
Dana, Stephen W., D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1910.
Darlington, Joseph G.,	Mch., 1893.	Mch., 1908.
Darrah, John C.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1887.
Davis, Henry,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1889.
Davis, Henry Corbit,	Nov., 1898.	Jan., 1901.
Dodge, James Mapes,	Jan., 1902.	Dec., 1915.
Dorr, Dalton,	Nov., 1883.	Feb., 1901.
Dwight, Edmund P.,	Feb., 1888.	May, 1903.
Dwight, Marcus B., M.D.,	Nov., 1901.	May, 1916.



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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Edson, Alfred H.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1902.
Elkins, William L.,	Dec., 1891.	Nov., 1903.
Ely, Theodore N.,	Mch., 1893.	Oct., 1916.
Elwell, Joseph S.	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1892.
Elwyn, Alfred L.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1884.
Emery, Titus S.,	Dec., 1888.	Apl., 1894.
Ewing, Daniel S.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1915.
Faires, Benjamin McKinley,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1914.
Faires, Theo. M.,	Dec., 1903.	Apl., 1911.
Felton, Samuel M.,	Jan., 1882.	Jan., 1889.
Fisher, Ellicott,	Feb., 1897.	Dec., 1908.
Fiske, Edward R.,	Oct., 1909.	Oct., 1913.
Fiske, Louis S.,	Jan., 1889.	Nov., 1916.
Fletcher, George A.,	Nov., 1890.	Dec., 1902.
Freedley, Angelo T.,	Dec., 1904.	May, 1907.
Fuller, J. C.,	Dec., 1882.	Oct., 1904.
Galvin, T. P.,	Dec., 1883.	Apl., 1892.
Getchell, Frank H., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1907.
Gile, Gen. George W.,	Apl., 1887.	Feb., 1896.
Gillett, Alfred S.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1912.
Godfrey, Lincoln,	Jan., 1889.	Feb., 1916.
Goodell, A. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1900.
Goodrich, Henry G.,	Dec., 1889.	Apr., 1915.
Goodwin, D. R., D.D., LL.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1890.
Goodwin, H. Stanley,	Dec., 1887.	Dec., 1892.
Hacker, William,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1898.
Hackett, Horatio B.,	Jan., 1889.	July, 1905.
Haddock, Daniel, Jr.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1890.
Haddock, Stanley B.,	Dec., 1886.	Jan., 1900.
Hall, Henry Throop,	Dec., 1906.	Oct., 1910.
Hall, Amos H.,	Dec., 1888.	May, 1914.
Harding, John A.,	Dec., 1892.	Oct., 1904.
Harrington, Edwin,	Dec., 1887.	Sept., 1891.
Haseltine, Charles F.,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1915.
Hazeltine, Ward B.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1886.
Haven, Charles E.	Dec., 1883.	Sept., 1890.
Hebard, Charles,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1902.
Henry, Charles W.,	Dec., 1889.	Nov., 1903.





## Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Higbee, Dr. E. E.,	Mch., 1884.	Dec., 1889.
Hinckley, Isaac,	Dec., 1883.	Mch., 1888.
Hine, Elmore C., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1895.
Holden, Francis M.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1908.
Holman, Andrew J.,	Dec., 1889.	Oct., 1891.
Holman, William A.,	Nov., 1896.	Dec., 1897.
Hopkins, Albert C.,	Dec., 1892.	June, 1911.
Horn, Austin S.,	Dec., 1904.	Sept., 1906.
Hovey, Franklin S.,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1896.
Howard, Francis A.,	Jan., 1883.	Apl., 1912.
Howe, Herbert M., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1916.
Hoyt, Henry M.,	Nov., 1901.	Nov., 1910.
Hoyt, Rev. Wayland,	Dec., 1899.	Sept., 1910.
Ide, Charles K.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1885.
Ingham, William H.,	Mch., 1896.	Jan., 1903.
Jackson, Charles M.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1888.
Kelly, William D.,	Dec., 1892.	Dec., 1909.
Kenney, Henry F.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Kimball, Fred J.,	Dec., 1882.	July, 1903.
Kimball, Frederick S.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1894.
Kingsbury, C. A., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1891.
Kingsley, E. F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1899.
Kingsley, J. E.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1899.
Kingsley, William T.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1893.
Kinsey, John L.,	Jan., 1901.	Jan., 1915.
Ladd, Westray,	Oct., 1897.	Aug., 1909.
La Lanne, Frank Dale,	Oct., 1903.	Feb., 1913.
Lamson, A. D.,	Dec., 1885.	Nov., 1892.
Lewis, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1886.
Lewis, Henry M.,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1906.
Litch, Dr. Wilbur F.,	Nov., 1901.	Dec., 1912.
Little, Amos R.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1906.
Lockwood, E. Dunbar,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1891.
Long, Joseph W.,	Dec., 1911.	Dec., 1915.
Mackay-Smith, Alexander,	Jan., 1903.	Nov., 1911.
Marcus, W. N.,	Dec., 1887.	June, 1896.
Marston, John,	Dec., 1883.	Jan., 1910.



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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Mason, E. Porter,	Dec., 1908.	Mch., 1911.
Merchant, Clarke,	Oct., 1901.	May, 1904.
Merrick, Thomas B.,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1902.
Miller, Niles M., M.D.,	Dec., 1885.	Jan., 1914.
Milne, Caleb J.,	Jan., 1904.	July, 1912.
Moody, William F.,	Dec., 1890.	Jan., 1899.
Morrell, Daniel J.,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1885.
Moulton, Byron P.,	Jan., 1888.	Dec., 1909.
Mumford, Joseph P.,	Dec., 1881.	Feb., 1915.
Murphy, Francis W.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1894.
Nevin, Charles W.,	Nov., 1894.	Nov., 1908.
Newhall, Daniel S.,	Dec., 1887.	July, 1913.
Newton, Charles C.,	Dec., 1894.	June, 1906.
Olmsted, Hon. M. E.,	Dec., 1892.	July, 1913.
Orne, Edward B.,	Jan., 1882.	Aug., 1884.
Osborne, Edwin,	Dec., 1889.	—, 1900.
Passmore, J. A. M.,	Oct., 1902.	Mch., 1903.
Passmore, John Faxon,	Dec., 1915.	Mch., 1917.
Patten, William,	June, 1892.	July, 1892.
Paulding, Tatnall,		Mch., 1907.
Peabody, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1885.
Pendleton, Frank P.,	Dec., 1900.	Feb., 1914.
Perkins, Henry,	Dec., 1888.	Dec., 1889.
Pitkin, H. W.,	Dec., 1881.	Nov., 1889.
Plumb, Fayette R.,	Dec., 1901.	Jan., 1905.
Pratt, William A.,	Dec., 1902.	Sept., 1904.
Prime, Frederick,	Dec., 1901.	July, 1915.
Pulsifer, Sidney,	Dec., 1882.	Mch., 1884.
Ranney, Charles H.,	Dec., 1893.	Feb., 1897.
Rathbun, Robert P.,	Mch., 1893.	Feb., 1899.
Reed, Charles D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1889.
Roberts, Hiram C.,	Nov., 1899.	July, 1904.
Robinson, Frank W.,	Apl., 1887.	Apl., 1891.
Rollins, Edward A.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1885.
Russell, Winfield S.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1884.
Sanger, Edward G.,	Dec., 1895.	June, 1907.
Scollay, John,	Apl., 1888.	June, 1890.
Scott, T. Seymour,	Nov., 1899.	Jan., 1901.

Year	Month	Day	Event
1911	10	10	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	11	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	12	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	13	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	14	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	15	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	16	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	17	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	18	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	19	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	20	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	21	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	22	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	23	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	24	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	25	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	26	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	27	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	28	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	29	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	30	Revolution of 1911
1911	10	31	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	1	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	2	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	3	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	4	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	5	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	6	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	7	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	8	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	9	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	10	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	11	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	12	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	13	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	14	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	15	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	16	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	17	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	18	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	19	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	20	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	21	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	22	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	23	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	24	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	25	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	26	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	27	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	28	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	29	Revolution of 1911
1911	11	30	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	1	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	2	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	3	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	4	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	5	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	6	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	7	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	8	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	9	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	10	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	11	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	12	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	13	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	14	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	15	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	16	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	17	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	18	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	19	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	20	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	21	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	22	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	23	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	24	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	25	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	26	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	27	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	28	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	29	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	30	Revolution of 1911
1911	12	31	Revolution of 1911

## Names of Deceased Members of the

NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Scott, Clarence W.,	Dec., 1894.	Mch., 1912.
Scranton, Edward S.,	Dec., 1886.	Dec., 1897.
Shackford, John W.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1905.
Shapleigh, E. B., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1892.
Shapley, Rufus E.,	Apl., 1901.	Feb., 1906.
Shattuck, George,	Dec., 1889.	June, 1913.
Shippen, Edward,	Dec., 1901.	Mch., 1904.
Shortridge, N. Parker,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1915.
Smith, Charles Emory,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1908.
Smith, Edward Clarence,	Dec., 1883.	Nov., 1889.
Smith, Frank Percy,	Dec., 1892.	Sept., 1894.
Smith, Louis Herbert,	Dec., 1896.	—, 1901.
Smith, Robert Hobart,	Feb., 1897.	Mch., 1909.
Smith, Winthrop B.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1885.
Snowden, A. Loudon,	Dec., 1897.	Sept., 1912.
Sparhawk, John,	Dec., 1883.	May, 1889.
Stacey, M. P.,	Dec., 1881.	May, 1888.
Stephenson, Walter B.,	Jan., 1891.	Mch., 1901.
Stevens, Rt. Rev. William Bacon,	Dec., 1881.	June, 1887.
Stillwell, Albert H.,	Jan., 1902.	Oct., 1905.
Stone, Hon. Charles W.,	Dec., 1887.	Aug., 1912.
Straw, Harry C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1887.
Strawbridge, Justus C.,	Nov., 1896.	Mch., 1911.
Sumner, Alfred W.,	Nov., 1890.	Jan., 1898.
Swan, Baxter C.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1892.
Taylor, Frederick W.,	Jan., 1913.	Mch., 1915.
Taylor, Horace E.,	Dec., 1891.	Dec., 1908.
Tenney, John,	Jan., 1888.	Mch., 1905.
Terry, Arthur L.,	Dec., 1891.	Oct., 1898.
Thomas, Augustus,	Dec., 1886.	Apl., 1914.
Thomas, A. R., M.D.,	Jan., 1894.	Oct., 1895.
Thomas, Rufus R.,	Dec., 1885.	Sept., 1896.
Thompson, Albert K.,	Dec., 1888.	Jan., 1894.
Thompson, Benjamin,	Dec., 1891.	May, 1908.
Thompson, Ernest A.,	Mch., 1905.	Apl., 1910.
Thompson, E. O.,	Dec., 1892.	Mch., 1901.
Tilden, Walter H.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1899.
Tilden, William T.,	Nov., 1898.	July, 1915.
Tobey, Frank R.,	Dec., 1899.	Apl., 1913.





# New England Society of Pennsylvania

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NAME.	ADMITTED.	DIED.
Tower, Charlemagne,	Dec., 1884.	July, 1889.
Towne, Nathan P.,	Dec., 1897.	Apl., 1909.
Tredick, Charles,	Dec., 1883.	July, 1895.
Tredick, Edward,	Jan., 1890.	Feb., 1914.
Trumbull, H. Clay, D.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Dec., 1903.
Tucker, Roswell D.,	Dec., 1882.	June, 1883.
Turner, Charles P., M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Apl., 1910.
Tyler, George F.,	Dec., 1881.	Sept., 1896.
Vanuxem, Louis C.,	Dec., 1895.	Dec., 1903.
Walbridge, T. Chester,	Dec., 1902.	May, 1912.
Warren, E. Burgess,	Dec., 1881.	Jan., 1917.
Wattles, John D.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1893.
Wayland, Francis L.,	Dec., 1899.	Dec., 1905.
Wayland, Rev. H. L.,	Dec., 1882.	Nov., 1898.
Weaver, Clement,	Dec., 1889.	June, 1913.
Wells, Calvin,	Dec., 1881.	Aug., 1909.
Wentworth, J. Langdon,	Dec., 1882.	May, 1897.
Weston, Rev. Henry G.,	Dec., 1903.	Feb., 1909.
Wetherill, John Price,	Dec., 1886.	Sept., 1888.
Weygandt, Cornelius N.,	Dec., 1905.	Feb., 1907.
Wharton, Joseph,	Nov., 1892.	Jan., 1909.
White, Stephen W.,	Dec., 1887.	Oct., 1914.
Whitaker, Ozi W.,	Dec., 1900.	Feb., 1911.
Whittlesey, Mills,	Dec., 1905.	Sept., 1906.
Willard, De Forest, M.D.,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1910.
Williams, Dr. Edward H.,	Dec., 1883.	Dec., 1899.
Williams, Hon. Henry W.,	June, 1892.	Jan., 1899.
Windsor, Henry,	Dec., 1881.	Oct., 1889.
Wood, George A.,	Dec., 1881.	Mch., 1882.
Woodman, George B.,	Dec., 1883.	June, 1915.
Woods, Rev. Byron A.,	Dec., 1895.	Sept., 1897.
Wood, Stuart,	Dec., 1896.	Mch., 1914.









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